The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. B. BRIGHAM, Editor.
W. F. BEAN, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.
The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty-five, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1871. NO. 96.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Coalition Against Gladstone.

LONDON, December 29.—Alarmed at Gladstone's Republican tendencies, the Conservative section of the Liberals, led by the Duke of Somerset and Viscount Halifax, are seeking to form a coalition with the Tories for the purpose of electing the Hon. Mr. Bonverie as Speaker of the House of Commons, instead of the Hon. Mr. Brand, and to compel the retirement of Gladstone.

Queen Victoria Thanks Her Subjects for Their Sympathy.

LONDON, December 29.—This afternoon's papers publish a letter from Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, in which she says she desires to express her deep sense of the touching sympathy exhibited for her family by the whole nation at the illness of her dear son. The universal feeling, says the Queen, shown by her people during the painful and terrible days of the Prince's illness, their sympathy with herself and her beloved daughter, Princess of Wales, and the general joy manifested at the improvement in the health of the Prince, has made a deep and ineffacable impression upon her heart. The manifestations of the people are nothing new to her, for she met with the same sympathy ten years ago when a similar illness from that under which her son is suffering removed the mainstay of her life—the best, wisest and kindest husband that ever lived. Her Majesty says she also wishes to express the heartfelt gratitude of the Princess of Wales, and concludes her letter with the hope that her faithful subjects will continue to pray for the complete recovery of the Prince.

Outrages on German Soldiers in France.

LONDON, December 29.—An attempt was made on Sunday night, in the town of Charleville, in the Department of Ardennes, to assassinate a corporal and trumpeter belonging to a Bavarian regiment quartered in that place. The wounds received by the corporal, it is believed, will result in death. The German military authorities have commenced a searching investigation into the affair. The repeated outrages upon the German troops in the various departments have caused the strictest orders, providing for the severe punishment of all persons guilty of such offenses. The master of the college in which the assault has been seized and held as a hostage, because some of the students under his charge manifested disapproval of the presence of German soldiers.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, December 20.—The bulletin today states that the Prince is gaining strength. The swelling above his hip is subsiding.

PARIS, December 29.—The official journal denies that the Germans made any arrests of French citizens to be held as hostages.

The committee on the Bank of France are disposed to increase the circulation of the bank to $300,000,000 francs instead of $600,000,000 francs, as demanded by the Government.

Gambetta, while at Versailles recently, addressed the Republicans, counselling patience and moderation.

PARIS, December 29.—The committee of the assembly on the reorganization of the army proposes to make the terms of military service five years on active duty, four years in the reserve, and six years in the secondary reserve.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 29.—The steamers Thuringia, Columbia, Java and Siberia arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, December 29, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¾ ; 5-20s of '67, 92¾ ; 5-20s of '68, 94¼ ; 5-20s of '67, 94½ ; 10-40s, 91¾.

PARIS, December 29.—Rentes 55 francs 85 centimes. Specie in the Bank of France has decreased 800,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, December 29.—Cotton quiet; middlinguplands 9¾d.

California wheat 12s 7d; red western spring 11s 11s 4d; red winter 11s 6d. Flour 25s2Ss. Corn 31s 6d. Beef 68s.

A Ghastly Discovery—Work of Resurrectionists.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND., December 29, 1871.

This morning a young man at work on one of the public buildings went up in the garret in search of something, when he accidentally stumbled over the dead body of a man. The body was in a nude state, and was recognized as that of a man who was lodged in jail here several months ago under the charge of horse stealing. In trying to escape he had received several wounds, from whose effects he died shortly afterwards, and was interred in the cemetery, from which his body had been taken by physicians for the purpose of dissection. The body will be reinterred to-morrow.

THE WHARTON POISONING.

Further Evidence for the Defense—Chemists Disagree.

ANNAPOLIS, December 29.—In the Wharton case this morning Prof. R. S. McCulloch was called, and testified: Am a professor in Washington and Lee University; teach natural philosophy and chemistry as applied to metallurgy; made a chemical analysis three or four years ago for the Government; was chemist for the Confederate Government; heard the testimony of Prof. Aiken in regard to his analysis of the contents of Ketchum's stomach, and also read his report to the Prosecuting Attorney; in my judgment the tests proved by Aiken to have been made by himself are insufficient to establish the presence of antimony; consider Aiken's analysis as radically defective. In order to establish the presence of antimony it is absolutely necessary to get the metal itself, and by test after test prove it is really antimony; the quantity operated with should be sufficient to be subjected to all these tests to preclude the possibility of its being anything else; consider Aiken's analysis radically defective, because he did not get the metal, but operated on a substance more or less mixed with organic matter, which would render the tests fallacious. If Aiken had been operating on the metal and knew it to be such, his test would constitute a very strong probability that it was antimony, but as absolute certainty, because as new metals are constantly discovered in chemistry, it would be possible that if the chemist discovered a metal it might contain the three properties of the test fallacious. If Aiken had been operating on the metal and knew it to be such, his test would constitute a very strong probability that it was antimony, but as absolute certainty, because as new metals are constantly discovered in chemistry, it would be possible that if the chemist discovered a metal it might contain the three properties of antimony, and yet fail in the other property which belongs to antimony. In any case I consider it necessary to go beyond these tests. In cases such as that of a chemist operating on the recovery of the contents of organic substances of organic kinds which he has held for years. For such reasons as these the tests of Aiken may prove entirely fallacious. The witness explained the tests referred to—those of Aiken—and said they did not prove the presence of antimony, because other substances give the same results; I have made experiments, with reference to this peculiar case, for the purpose of imitating, as closely as possible, what was supposed to be the contents of Ketchum's stomach; obtained a red precipitate which might readily be mistaken for antimony; did this in Lexington, and repeated it here, with similar results, in the presence of Drs. Reese and Geuthe.

In answer to a question witness said: In my judgment the analysis of Professors Aiken and Toney did not prove the presence of antimony or any poisonous substance whatever in Gen. Ketchum's stomach, and in my mind only served to prove the presence in his stomach of medicines given him in order of Dr. Williams. The cross-examination of this witness was commenced, in which he stated the tests used by him were not similar in all particulars to those used by Prof. Aiken. He was being examined rigidly as to his knowledge of color tests when the Court adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 29, 1871.

NEWS GATHERINGS.

An elevator gave way at the Fifth avenue Hotel this afternoon, and four servants were seriously injured.

Mayor Hall has not sent his resignation to the Union Club, but it is expected he will do so at the next regular meeting.

Rev. Wm. Taylor, of Liverpool, has accepted a call to the Broadway Tabernacle Church in this city.

Connolly was not able to perfect his bail to-day, owing to the withdrawal of a lady who had offered to go on his bond for $200,000.

This afternoon G. Van Norn was sworn in as Commissioner of Public Works, vice Tweed, resigned. He will take immediate possession of the office.

Judge Gilbert, of Brooklyn, granted an order this afternoon dissolving the Atlantic Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, the Manhattan, of New York, and the Society of New York on application of the receivers.

Gen. La Cecilia, a noted Parisian Communist, and wife arrived yesterday on the Europa.

R. H. Manning, agent of the Passaic Zinc Company, was robbed yesterday of a package of bonds, stocks, etc., worth $40,000.

Wm. M. Tweed sent in, on Thursday last, his resignation as a member of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad. It was accepted, and Henry Sherwood, of Corning, New York, has been elected in his stead.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Total receipts this year from September 1, 3,893,681 bales, against 1,476,925 bales same time last year; total exports this year from first September 696,046 bales, against 403,213 bales same time last year; stock at all United States ports this year 488,736 bales, against 521,163 bales same time last year; stock in interior towns this year 26,632 bales, against 107,745 bales last year; American afloat for Great Britain this year 187,000 bales, against 255,000 bales last year.

ATTEMPT TO GALVANIZE A CORPSE.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met tonight to organize. Fifty-one only were present. The meeting seemed utterly devoid of enthusiasm. Much sympathy is expressed for Tweed, but the name of Sweeny was received with cheers and groans. Alderman Waltman occupied the chair, and spoke of the necessity of reorganizing the Democracy of New York. Inspectors were appointed and primaries fixed to be held early in January. Among those present were Sam. Fields, Justice Shandly and Judge Barnard.

The Adjutant General, Danforth, of Arkansas, has returned from Chicot county, the scene of the recent outbreak, and reports all quiet, but a spirit of uneasiness pervades all classes that the late outrages may be repeated. It is understood that the Governor will send a detail from his guards to Lake Village, to take the place of the sheriff's posse, and to remain until confidence is restored among the people.

The recent Masonic festival at Salt Lake was a grand success.

HARRISBURG.

Republican House Caucus This Evening.

The Dead-Lock in the Senate.

NO OPPOSITION TO MACKEY FOR STATE TREASURER.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., December 29, 1871.

Caucus of Republican Members This Morning.

Members of the House are arriving by every train to attend the Legislative session, which opens next Tuesday. A sufficient number of Republicans are already here to hold a caucus, which is announced for Saturday morning. Wm. Elliot, of Philadelphia, will be chosen Speaker, Gen. Selfridge Chief Clerk, and John Smull and Edward G. Lee Assistant Clerks.

The Senate Dead-Lock.

Very few Senators have appeared, and the organization of that body is yet in doubt. The Democratic Senators will hold a caucus, on Monday, to decide what course to pursue. The vote in the Senate for Speaker will be 16 to 16, and will probably so continue until the end of February, unless a compromise is effected. If Speaker Broadhead issues his writ of election immediately on the organization, the new Senator from Philadelphia may take his seat within thirty days, in which case the Republicans will probably organize by electing James S. Rutan, of Beaver, as Speaker. Nothing is definitely known of a compromise, nor does either party at this time seem disposed to make overtures. It is possible that the House, acting in sympathy with the Senate, will refuse to transact any important business until the dead-lock is settled.

Election of State Treasurer.

The election of State Treasurer takes place on the 10th of January, and R. W. Mackey has no active competitor.

From Another Correspondent.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., December 29, 1871.

Forty-six Republican members of the House have arrived, and fifty-one more will arrive to-night. There will be a preliminary caucus to-morrow, which, from present appearances, will be full. Elliott, of Philadelphia, for Speaker, and Selfridge, for Clerk, will have no opposition so far as heard from. Morrison, of Butler, seems to have the inside track for Assistant Clerk. For Speaker of the Senate Rutan will have no opposition for the caucus nomination. McAfee, of Greensburg, will be nominated as one of the clerks. Few of the Democratic Senators have arrived, and it is impossible to tell what they will do or when the Senate will organize. It is the general impression, however, that they will concede the organization to the Republicans. Mackey has no opposition for Treasurer, and is sure to win.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Big Wells at Cashup.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., December 29, 1871.

The Emery well at Cashup, near Pithole, was torpedoed to-day, which increased its production from thirty to five hundred barrels. The McLaughlin, the first well struck on that tract, is flowing three hundred barrels daily. This gives great confidence in the territory, and the increased production has a weakening effect on the market at its close this evening.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1871, 7:00 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The conditions are favorable for the development of an area of low pressure in Arkansas and Missouri, moving northeastward. During the next 36 hours cloudy weather will probably continue in the Gulf and Southern States, with rain on the latter coasts. An area of rising barometer, partially cloudy and clearing weather, will probably extend during the night and on Saturday southeastward over New York and New England. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

Homicide and Lynching in Kentucky

CINCINNATI, O., December 29.—Last Friday evening, says a correspondent of the *Times and Chronicle*, a man named Browning, accompanied by others, went to the house of George Duncan, a colored man, in Braxton county, Kentucky, to whip the latter, or eject him from the house. Duncan showed fight, and on the latter being broken down by his assailants he fired into the crowd, killing Browning. Duncan was captured and lodged in Brooksville jail in his shirt and drawers. Sunday night at nine o'clock fifty-two disguised armed men took him from the jail and started in the direction of Carnesville. Duncan made an effort to escape, but was recovered and finally hung to a tree a mile and a half from Brookville. There was great excitement in the place on Monday, and it was not easy to procure information.

A Medical School.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A part of the plan of the Trustees of the Western University is to add, as soon as their means will permit, a Medical School to the Department of Arts and the Department of Science in that Institution. Schools in Medicine and Law are essential to a complete University. A few years ago a committee, composed entirely of physicians of ability and experience, met in Boston, to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical School here, who reported unanimously favorable to it as soon as the funds should enable them to sustain one of a high character. The defects in the system of medical education are understood. A thorough school is contemplated, combining the lecture and recitation systems, requiring full ante-professional preparation; a longer period of study than is now adopted in any school, excepting the one in Boston, which has recently taken a new departure; a course of study with occasional lectures in the interval between the usual courses of lectures; and a hospital. The revelations that have been made in the discussions of the last quarter of a century on the evils of the present system, almost without exception prevailing, the longer and more thorough European courses, are well known. Dr. Stille's address before the American Medical Association discloses nothing that has not been known for years, and which Pittsburg with her six medical schools (one-twelfth of all there are in the country) has done little to correct. Here and in Europe it was known that in that very city Dr. Rush founded a medical school which was selling diplomas here, and, through its agents, abroad—diplomas for any degree wanted, to any one who had the money, regardless of qualifications. That Philadelphia does not need any more medical schools is very evident, but she needs a large section of country to draw from to supply her schools is equally evident. Probably she has enough for the whole State. Whether those schools are wisely distributed or not, in a State so large as ours, and containing so large a population, is a question we are at liberty to entertain. That there are in all the country has three-fourths of our population many justly demand one for her own good and the convenience of students, is to us very plain. No one can send some of our students there we know. To many the expense is an objection. Some are deterred from studying medicine on account of the expense. Others are obliged to attend their courses as short as possible on account of the expense of attending lectures there. They can better afford three years here than two elsewhere. The tuition fee, $140, and the graduating fee, $40 more, for each of two hundred students, aside from board and numerous incidental expenses, would help our city as well as Philadelphia. If we are to have nothing here which Philadelphia has, then we can dispense with manufactories, churches and schools of every kind. The same objection will apply to our University and to the University of Philadelphia. A ride of fifteen hours will take the Philadelphia students to Columbia, Yale or Harvard; better Colleges, with better appointments, in nearly every respect. The same objection would apply to all our institutions of learning and all our manufactories to those more "venerable" and richer across the ocean. This too strongly savors of free trade. But these "venerable" eastern institutions are not rich and have not all the immunities, appointments and facilities which a medical school in the country over the one in Virginia university reports a library of above 9,000 volumes. They depend for their support on the students. Not one except the one in Boston has dared take a decided step towards reform. Chicago, whose American in her notions, believing in a future as well as a past, had before her recent fire the best building for a medical school in the country, with apparatus, museum and library of a superior kind, and three hundred students. The medical school of Yale College is not worth more than $40,000. "Nearly all the expenses," of Harvard Medical College, "are to be met upon the building, are paid from the annual income from students.

Only two of these "venerable" schools dates back beyond the present century, according to the returns made.

The logic of one of our city journals that, because our medical schools are defective we should not have one here, is faulty. A medical school on a different plan possibly, might be established; or, if not, we fail to see why we cannot have one of the same kind here of which they have so many in Philadelphia. What is a benefit to Philadelphia may be a benefit to us. Other States, Massachusetts and New York, distribute their schools in different parts of the State. Why there should be so many in Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and this confessedly great, Pittsburgh, unequaled in wealth and population as rapidly with three hundred students within a few minutes' ride of it, should have none, we cannot see.

The many advantages of such a school to our city, our space will not allow us to enumerate. Our intelligent physicians and apothecaries could not fail to see the advantages of having one established here. They are the first to tender aid. We do not expect all to do so. There will be professional jealousy on the part of those of the same school, and more especially opposition from those of different schools of medicine. Intelligent journalists should not oppose an effort in our busy, money-making, materialistic city, for collegiate, scientific or professional purposes. The wheels drag heavily enough through the gloom and fog without adding the ink. Where the best medical education is given the best physicians as a whole will be found. Besides, the existence of one cause to promote intelligence will help every other. None better appreciate the value of good books than the educated. They feel the need of valuable libraries. We must and shall have other professional schools here besides those in theology. Our people will be unwilling to have other cities mould the minds while we are judged only competent to work the baser metals. It will be seen that in the end money as well as comfort and happiness follows intelligence. The crust is broken, and it is simply a question of time when these things shall be.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Railroad and Steamship Subsidies.

Mormons Will Not Abandon Their Faith.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1871.

The Central Branch Subsidy.

The parties interested in securing the extension of the land and bond subsidy of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Road are busily engaged here in trying to fix up a scheme by which the question can be decided without risking further action of Congress. In connection with the plan to submit the case to the new Attorney General, the awkward fact has been ascertained that Mr. Williams argued against the extension of this particular subsidy before Mr. Akerman last summer, and that the latter decided the question in favor of Mr. Williams's clients. There is a large Boston interest at work trying to devise a method for obtaining the subsidy.

The Steamship Subsidy Business

Promises to open quite lively after the holidays. There is already a strong lobby here in behalf of the Japan and Australian lines, and they profess to have assurances from enough Senators and Members to confidently predict that bills will be passed this winter increasing subsidies to both these lines.

The Mormons True to Their Faith.

It is stated that Hooper, the Mormon delegate, does not find it near so easy as he anticipated to induce the Mormons to abandon their faith for the future, on condition of admission as a State into the Union, with the provision that existing relations shall not be disturbed.

WASHINGTON, December 29, 1871.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The remarkable similarity as to topics and divisions between the telegraphed abstract of the "case" Great Britain presented to the Geneva tribunal and the case, in the opinion of cognizant lawyers here, measurably confirms the belief that the famous lost book containing our case, whose loss is admitted by the State Department, fell into the hands of the British Government.

The Ways and Means Committee are now unable to agree upon tariff matters. The opposition to the repeal of the coal and iron duties is numerically weak. A general reduction of twelve to fifteen per cent., with entire free coal, is now suggested, but meets with little approval. It is unlikely that material tariff changes will be effected this session.

Some of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau leave shortly for the Western States, their services being unnecessary in the South. On discrepancies between the capacities of stills and the amount of spirits on the market.

CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

The total amount of United States currency of all kinds outstanding at this date is $399,274,170.

MONEY.

No business will be transacted at the different public offices here from the afternoon of to-morrow until Tuesday morning.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed the following letter to all Collectors of Customs:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, December 29, 1871.

SIR—The rules in regard to appointments in the Civil Service of the Government, published by the Commissioners on Civil Service and approved by the President, will take effect on March 1st next. On and after that date appointments and promotions in your office will be made in accordance with these rules, as far as practicable. It will be your duty to nominate a committee of competent persons to make competitive examinations of candidates for appointment and for promotion, and until the appropriation shall have been made by Congress to defray the expenses, will be necessary to name as Commissioners persons who are already in the service of the Government, and not connected with your office. I have, therefore, to request that you will appoint three persons who are well known in your opinion best qualified to perform that duty, and unless objections shall appear, your recommendation will be approved by the Department with a copy of the report of the Commissioners, together with the information appended to the rules prescribed which, until otherwise directed, will be the guide of your conduct in this business.

(Signed,) BOUTWELL, Secretary.

EXTENSION OF THE MAIL SERVICE.

Since the 4th inst. mail service has been placed upon no less than twenty-one new routes, and the extension of old ones, making in the aggregate nine hundred and sixty-eight miles of new railroad communication utilized for mail service.

COKE LIFE PRESERVERS.

The Treasury Department has decided to hereafter allow the use by steamboats in the regions where observers adjustable to the body of the person, to whomsoever manufactured, when such preservers are so constructed as to fully comply in quantity with the rules adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

For the present month will not be issued until Tuesday, January 2d.

EXAMINING BOARDS.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Civil Service Commission, the President will appoint as regular Examining Boards three persons from each of the different departments of the Government, who will personally conduct all examinations of applicants, being governed in the matter by such regulations as may from time to time be established by the advisory board. It is probable the duties of the latter board will be confined to the regions immediate onsession, but that it will only be necessary for them to meet at stated periods.

POLICEMAN KILLED BY A WOMAN.

This afternoon officer Doyle, accompanied by two policemen, attempted to arrest a Mrs. Shea in her house, she resisting, and having obtained a pistol, the ball taking effect in the mouth, from which wound he shortly after died, bleeding to death before medical assistance could be procured.

Burglaries at Canton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., December 29, 1871.

Last night the restaurant owned by C. Oberly & Son was entered by burglars, who succeeded in getting about $225 in money, a valuable watch, and several other articles, and also the boot and shoe store owned by F. Felter was entered and robbed of boots, leather, &c. No clue as yet to the robbers.

Extraordinary Fall of Snow in Utah—Suffering in Consequence

SALT LAKE, December 29.—Tremendous storms have prevailed in the mountains during the past week. Big Cottonwood. The whole settlement is buried in snow. More lives have been lost and innumerable hair-breadth escapes. The snow is from ten to fifty feet deep. Operations at most ports are suspended. The weather here continues a succession of snow, hail and rain storms. The snow blockades are causing much distress in the country, and the prices of necessities. Coal from ten dollars up to seventy dollars per ton.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

A boiler in the mill of Harrington Bros., Baltimore, exploded yesterday, instantly killing a Mr. Harrington and severely injuring four others.

The steamships City of Washington and City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Lt. Gen. Heiss, J. P. Meyers and B. F. McCartney have been held in $2,000 each, in Philadelphia, to answer charges of extorting money under false pretenses from the soldiers' bounty applicants.

It appears that countrymen arrested by them on the streets, for alleged violation of ordinances, were brought before some of the prisoners, acting as a magistrate, and fined.

The frigate Chattanooga, sunk at Loagie Island, was raised as a lighter, and the machinery has been removed, as she was a complete failure as a vessel.

A portion of the shoemakers of Natick, Mass., are on a strike against a decrease of wages.

Governor Hoffman, at Albany, is completed, and trains pass over it.

Governor Hoffman's message will be very long, making about ten columns of small type.

Alderman passed yesterday in Detroit, and goes to Chicago to-day.

The Chicago grand jury have found bills against two aldermen and two ex-aldermen for bribery, and will go on with the work until not more than half the board will be left.

The rumor that the Hon. J. Young Scammon had purchased the Chicago *Republican* is confirmed.

The extensive planing mill of Evers & Co., at St. Louis, was almost entirely destroyed by fire last evening. Loss about $20,000; insurance $16,000.

The loss by the fire at Little Rock, Arkansas, Tuesday night, is about $100,000.

James E. May, formerly Secretary of State of Oregon, has been appointed at Salt Lake City as a defaulter.

Brigham Young is reported to have returned to Salt Lake. Part of his suite arrived on Thursday. The Gentile papers urge a citizens' meeting in opposition to the admission of Utah as a State.

OUT IN THE COLD.

A Little Boy of Four Years Lost in a Forest, with the Mercury at Zero.

[From the New Philadelphia (Ohio) Advocate.]

One week ago last Wednesday morning the mercury was at zero, and though it moderated some, a wind sprung up, and the air was filled with snow flakes, making it very cold. A German citizen named Hooprich started to the woods to cut a pole to prepare for butchering. His little boy, four years old, saw the direction he took, and ran after him. He stood some time slipped out at the gate and followed. The father returned at noon, not having seen the child. He was missed, and search opened for it, but as scene neighbor's house, and was not hunted for until towards night. He seemed to have gone into the town was aroused, and squads sent out in all directions with lanterns, but to no purpose. Next morning the search was renewed. Just before noon the little fellow was found by Fred. Modlait, who was out gunning. His dog discovered him and attracted his attention by barking. The little fellow had wandered about a mile and a half from the house, and had found a sawdust on a pile of sawdust in a clearing, not two hundred yards from the house of Josiah Chase, on the Sugargrove farm. He was found by his face, with his knees under him, with his left hand under his body, and the right on the back of his head. He was without mittens, and only dressed in his common clothes. When found he was entirely unconscious, with the blood oozing from his mouth and nose, and no pulse perceptible except at the temple. He had been out in the cold for over twenty-four hours, and had he not been very fleshy and full of animal life he would have perished. He remained unconscious twenty-four hours, but it is rapidly recovering. He may loose the first joints of his fingers on the right hand, but will not otherwise show the effects of his severe freezing.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The benefit tendered to Bartley T. Campbell, last night, at this theater, was a substantial proof of the popular appreciation of that gentleman's efforts to amuse the public of this city. It was just such a testimonial as a generous people should tender to the representative of home talent, and must have been gratifying to the author of "Through Fire," which drama was produced on the occasion. Mr. Campbell, at the close of the third act, and in response to a hearty call, appeared before the curtain, and very gracefully thanked the audience for their support and the management for the liberal manner in which it had mounted the piece.

"Through Fire," with its really magnificent scenery, will be repeated to-day, both at the matinee and evening performance.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Mr. Leffingwell took a benefit last night at Manager Beamer's house, but the attendance was by no means large. The very laughable comedy, "Billiards," was repeated, and the performance closed with "Jenkins." Two more opportunities remain for seeing Leffingwell, to-day's matinee and evening performances. At both of these the theater should be crowded, as the entertainment offered is of a really excellent character, and Mr. Leffingwell is truly amusing in both the pieces presented.

"Nick of the Woods," will be given in the evening and "Billiards" at the matinee.

Library Hall.

"The School for Scandal" is undoubtedly one of the most, if not the most, popular piece in the repertoire of the Coombs company. This was proved by the crowded audience who witnessed its repetition last night. Miss Coombs's *Lady Teazle* is one of her best impersonations, and the *Sir Peter Teazle* of Mr. Bradley is one of the most finished pieces of acting we have ever seen. To-day at the matinee, "The World of Fashion" will be produced, and in the evening, by special request, "London Assurance" will be repeated. We must again congratulate Messrs. Painsted and Hoyt on the really excellent scenery which they have produced for Library Hall.

Trimble's Varieties.

Two performances will be given at the Penn street Theater, to-day, afternoon and evening. At 2ooth excellent bills will be presented, introducing all the favorites.

Rip Van Winkle.

We are glad to be able to state that the tickets for next week's "Rip Van Winkle" as it is to be interpreted by Robert McWade at the Fifth Avenue Opera House, are already selling freely. As we have already stated, Mr. McWade deserves crowded houses. His conception of "Rip" is a novel one, and the dramatization of the well known story in which he appears is in some respects stronger and more natural than the version in which Jefferson is so well known. The press throughout the country is profuse in complimentary notices of Mr. McWade, and some even go so far as to compare him favorably with Jefferson. We anticipate crowded houses during the gentleman's engagement.

Opera in Philadelphia.

Philadelphians are congratulating themselves upon the fact that, after all, they will not be without the pleasure of hearing operatic performances in town.

The *Press* says: "Thanks to the enterprise of Mr. Carl Rosa, there is likely to be no lack of opera in Philadelphia this season, notwithstanding the failure of Parepa-Rosa's company. Mr. Rosa has gathered a large and excellent company, and will soon the publication of a *Weekly Gazette*, containing not only a list of patents, extensions, &c., as they are issued, but also English list, decisions of the Commissioner of Patents, foreign and domestic, and other official information. The price of the publication will be $5 a year.

New Arrival of Steinway's.

The unprecedented demand for Steinway,s Pianos for Christmas presents has compelled the superintendent of H. Kleber & Bro. of upright and plain square pianos, we are requested to state that another order, their third in two weeks, has been telegraphed for and is now arriving. The extraordinary beauty and lovely tone of these uprights fully accounts for their popularity with, and a fair to presume that ere long Pittsburgh will imitate the example of our Eastern cities—New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore—in giving the preference to that style of instrument. At the ware-rooms of H. Kleber & Bro., the school agents, may now be found as choice a stock of Steinway's as ever were offered to a public.

New Year's Call.

For an elegant New Year's present call on Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturing perfumers, No. 172 Wylie avenue, and leave your order for a fine perfume box or a magnificent pair of toilet bottles. We have on hand over one hundred different kinds of perfumes. If you want something fine call and examine our stock.

The strange that Dunseath, 76 Fifth avenue, should have such a fine collection of watches and jewelry after the heavy sales of the past two weeks. He must have replenished his stock.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The term will re-open Monday, January 8th. Thorough instruction by fourteen professors and tutors is given in the departments of arts, philosophy, engineering, preparatory classical and preparatory English. Students not wishing to complete either of the above courses can join such classes as they may desire.

The celebrated United States watches, manufactured at Marion, New Jersey, for which Mr. W. G. Dunseath, 76 Fifth avenue, is agent, are the most reliable time-keepers manufactured. Mr. Dunseath has a large stock of ladies' and gentleman's watches of this celebrated make.

MESSRS. J. R. WELDIN & CO., 101 Wood street, have a large stock of New Year's and visiting cards of the new style. These cards are a novelty, and exceedingly stylish. They also have a fine stock of the best French stationery note paper, with envelopes to match, fine initial paper, etc., to which we direct the attention of our lady readers. Notwithstanding the immense trade done by this establishment the past few weeks, their stock of goods and assortment has been replenished, and is now full and complete. Give them a call.

The neatest article of jewelry we have seen this season is the combination pocket comb and mirror on sale at Dunseath's, 76 Fifth avenue. Call and see them.

HERRAH FOR 1872!—Make your friends happy by going to Weldin & Co.'s and buy you an elegant illustrated edition of the poets.

FAMILY BIBLES at Weldin & Co.'s.

WE are determined to close out all of our holiday goods, and we have some rare bargains in Family Bibles, sets of standard authors, writing desks, and a splendid assortment of juvenile books, toy books, games, &c. J. R. WELDIN & CO., 101 Wood street.

HALFORD TABLE SAUCE, for use in families.

GLOBES, globes, globes, globes, globes, globes. A large assortment at Weldin & Co.'s. Buy one and see where you live.

GRAND sale of holiday goods at Weldin & Co.'s.

POCKET BOOKS, pocket books, ladies' card cases, wallets, bankers' cases made of fine Russia calf, at Weldin & Co.'s.

JUST in time, a diary for 1872, the most suitable present for the New Year. J. R. Weldin & Co.'s.

GENTLEMEN intending to pay calls on New Year's should first have gone themselves to the new style visiting cards which Weldin & Co. have.

VISITING CARDS printed or engraved to order at Weldin & Co.'s.

DUNSEATH, at 76 Fifth avenue, has the finest stock of sterling silver and silver-plated ware in the city.

FINE Excelsior white shirts, the best in the market, manufactured to order at C. I. Barr's, 98 Smithfield street.

Y. M. C. A.—The next lecture in the Christian Association free course will be delivered on next Monday evening by Rev. J. B. Herr. Subject—"The Hobbies We Ride."

THE ARROW Shirt, warranted to fit, made to order at C. I. Barr's, 98 Smithfield street.

IN Green Valley, Solano county, California, are a number of large symmetrical stone farm houses, built of square blocks of stone of volcanic character, placed in regular order on the sides of the hills bordering the valley. The material, which is of volcanic character, is a metamorphic sand stone, showing clearly the action of fire. The rock when first quarried is soft, and can be cut with an axe or quickly hardens on exposure. It is not brashy, but is tough and durable. The oak is wrought with equal facility. None of the houses built from the material, so far as observed, show any injuries have gone, were weather-worn, nor did the stones show any evidence of disintegration. The walls of the houses are from two to three feet thick, and the stones were first laid into the walls. At the head of Green Valley was a grist-mill with extensive flouring mill attached. Two or three years ago this mill was burned—that is, the interior of the mill was destroyed, but the stone and roof was turned off. But the walls stand, apparently unaffected by subsequent storms than by the action of the fire.

EVERYTHING is in readiness for the commencement of an active whaling season along the Pacific coast. The whales are taken in the same manner as is adopted by the whaling ships, with the exception that the vessels employed are steamers, the game is hauled to the ship, is towed to Ballast Point, where the fastenings are cut and the whale is towed rather than on shipboard. In the capture of the whale by those men they use, in addition to the ordinary harpoon, the bomb lance. With this latter weapon the whale is usually killed at once, the force with which it is driven causing a fatal wound almost invariably. When killed in this manner the whale remains on the surface of the water, and is easily towed into the harbor. If the harpooning process is resorted to, the whale, on receiving the wound, dives to the bottom and remains there to die. It will thus be seen that much labor is saved by using the bomb.

THE demand at the Patent Office for information in regard to improvements in labor-saving machinery has been so great of late that the office will soon the publication of a *Weekly Gazette*, containing not only a list of patents, extensions, &c., as they are issued, but also English list, decisions of the Commissioner of Patents, foreign and domestic, and other official information. The price of the publication will be $5 a year.

STATE POLITICS.

The Bellefonte *Republican* is out in favor of Gen. John F. Hartranft for Governor.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Iron Age* names Hon. Wm. D. Kelley as a probable candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1872.

John A. McClure, President of the State Labor Union, gives notice that, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the meeting of delegates held in Harrisburg, a State Convention of the Labor Reform party will be held at Williamsport on the third Tuesday of January, 1872, to nominate candidates for State officers.

The Anti-Grant Campaign.

It has already been stated that the "Revenue Reformers" who met in Washington before the recess, will continue their operations after the holidays. The story goes that they have formed a coalition with "the recalcitrant Republican Senators" and a small number of Representatives against the Administration, to defeat the nomination of Gen. Grant. The *Republican* correspondent describes the plan of future operations as follows:

"It is stated that a considerable fund has been raised, and that a portion of it will be expended immediately after the recess. Their plans include extensive operations through the States, it is declared that all efforts are to be concentrated on obtaining control of the party machinery, committees, &c., and Mr. Trumbull's ideas are to have full control, as in the case of his rejoinder to Senator Morton during the last session, to appoint inspectors adjustable to the body of the person, to whomsoever manufactured, when such preservers are so constructed as to fully comply in quantity with the rules adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

For the present month will not be issued until Tuesday, January 2d.

EXAMINING BOARDS.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Civil Service Commission, the President will appoint as regular Examining Boards three persons from each of the different departments of the Government, who will personally conduct all examinations of applicants, being governed in the matter by such regulations as may from time to time be established by the advisory board. It is probable the duties of the latter board will be confined to the regions immediate onsession, but that it will only be necessary for them to meet at stated periods.

POLICEMAN KILLED BY A WOMAN.

This afternoon officer Doyle, accompanied by two policemen, attempted to arrest a Mrs. Shea in her house, she resisting, and having obtained a pistol, the ball taking effect in the mouth, from which wound he shortly after died, bleeding to death before medical assistance could be procured.

Burglaries at Canton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., December 29, 1871.

Last night the restaurant owned by C. Oberly & Son was entered by burglars, who succeeded in getting about $225 in money, a valuable watch, and several other articles, and also the boot and shoe store owned by F. Felter was entered and robbed of boots, leather, &c. No clue as yet to the robbers.

Extraordinary Fall of Snow in Utah—Suffering in Consequence

SALT LAKE, December 29.—Tremendous storms have prevailed in the mountains during the past week. Big Cottonwood. The whole settlement is buried in snow. More lives have been lost and innumerable hair-breadth escapes. The snow is from ten to fifty feet deep. Operations at most ports are suspended. The weather here continues a succession of snow, hail and rain storms. The snow blockades are causing much distress in the country, and the prices of necessities. Coal from ten dollars up to seventy dollars per ton.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1871.

Mr. GREELEY, remarking on the habit of declining offices that have not been offered and not very likely to be, says that it must be twenty years since he "firmly resolved never to decline what he had not been asked to take; and in all those years he has been required to accept or decline but *one* office—that of Minister to Austria. Should he live twenty years longer, he will probably have no further trouble of the kind." Now for finding out who made the offer of the appointment of Minister to Austria to Mr. GREELEY.

GEN. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census, has issued the introductory pages, containing many valuable deductions and statements. The accuracy of the enumeration of the population is vouched for with confidence, but not so of the industrial statistics, which, we presume, the Superintendent will not pretend to indorse as correct. Notwithstanding this serious defect, however, the present census contains valuable information on a greater variety of subjects than any previous attempt. Census taking is little less than a science in itself, which in the nature of the case must be acquired slowly.

ELSEWHERE is printed an article from the New York *Tribune* on the Cuba question. We believe it reflects the popular sentiment. While this country is not the guardian of other countries, it has a deep interest in common humanity, particularly as it is concerned in the doings of our near neighbors. As things have been for some time going on in Cuba, we certainly have a right to speak, if not a duty to perform. We have confidence that General GRANT's administration will make no mistake in performing that duty. Spanish savagery, as it has been practiced in Cuba for more than three years, has become an offense in the eyes of Christian nations; and the new inventions in this line just promulgated, we certainly cannot tolerate. It is to be hoped that the Government will view the question in this light.

IT IS to be hoped that the extraordinary efforts reported as being made in Washington to fill as many as possible of the existing vacancies in the several departments before the first proximo, so as practically to leave the Commissioners without any field to work in when the Civil Service rules go into effect, may turn out to be incorrect. That there should have been an immense rush of applicants for places during the present week is natural to suppose, but that the heads of departments should lend themselves to a scheme having for its virtual object the defeat, or at least the postponement, of the proposed measures of reform, is wholly indefensible and almost incredible. If true, it is not improbable that a number of persons in high representative positions who, while ostensibly clamoring for the reform, have grasped all the patronage they could, are concerned in the humiliating business; but we have an abiding faith that the President will see to it that notwithstanding their inglorious manœuvres and tactics to render the measure abortive, the will of the people in this as in other matters shall be respected and obeyed.

THE free trade propagandists of the United States are respectfully invited to cease their warfare upon the industry of the country, at least until they have gotten at the meaning of the remarkable change of front concerning Protective principles which is taking place in Canada. The disheartening revelations contained in the recent census returns of the Dominion appear to have set people to searching for the true causes of the stagnant condition of affairs; and it is generally concluded that the only means of giving them an effective and durable impulse, of arresting the outflow of population to the United States, and of placing the colonies on the road to prosperity, is by adopting the system of Protection to native manufactures. Two years ago, says the Toronto *People's Journal*, scarcely a whisper in favor of Protection was heard from the entire Canadian press, while the cause is now maintained by a large and constantly increasing portion of the most influential of the daily and weekly newspapers, both Government and Opposition. Especially in the Province of Quebec is this patriotic home policy insisted on. So deep and general is the feeling on the subject, that the Quebec House of Assembly, though without power to legislate concerning it, has taken such action as will bring a strong pressure to bear on the Dominion Parliament at its next session in favor of home manufactures and a national policy for Canada. It is predicted, indeed, that at the general election which occurs next year, a large majority of the candidates will disown free trade views and declare themselves unreservedly in favor of Protection. Now, will our own free traders be good enough to explain from their standpoint the causes of this great protectionist revival, before pushing their pet schemes any further at home?

OUR telegraphic news summary of yesterday morning contained a brief paragraph stating that Judge GAMBLE, of the Lycoming County Court of Common Pleas, had given a rule upon the Roman Catholic Bishop of Scranton, requiring him to appear and show cause why he should not revoke his recent letter suspending Father SEACK, of his diocese, from the exercise of any priestly functions. This case, which has several times been mentioned among our news items, is one of considerable public importance, and whatever the decision of Judge GAMBLE may be, will unquestionably be appealed to the Court of last resort. It involves the principle whether the authority of Roman Catholic bishops in the United States is limited by the canon law of the Church, or is dependent only on the will of the bishops themselves, subject to appeal to the Pope. Father SEACK was removed from his pastorate in the early part of last month, without charges or trial; whereupon he filed a bill in equity, praying for an injunction against the bishop, restraining him from carrying out his sentence, on the ground that it conflicted with the canon law of the Church. The injunction being temporarily granted, and the bishop moving to dissolve it, the whole question necessarily came up for argument. In delivering his opinion Judge GAMBLE decided that so far as its relation to the civil power is concerned, the Roman Catholic Church in this country occupies ground in common with other religious organizations; that, notwithstanding any usage to the contrary, every priest has the right to be heard in his own defense before being punished, as provided for in the canon law; and that the arbitrary act of the Bishop was, therefore, not binding on Father SEACK. The case comes up again next Wednesday, when the Bishop will probably be directed to restore the deposed priest to his pastorate. The principle involved has been in dispute for many years, and the final disposition made of the question will be watched with great interest by the people of the country at large.

NEW LICENSE LAW.

An effort is being made by a number of gentlemen interested in the license question, to secure such legislation as will in some measure harmonize opposing interests, and result more advantageously to all parties concerned. The details have not yet been perfected, but a bill has been prepared embodying the main changes which it is proposed to make in the law. It was understood that the bill was not to be publicly discussed until submitted to the Legislature, when it would come regularly before the public, and ample time be allowed for its examination. Reference has already been made to it, however, in the columns of a contemporary, and as some of the statements are erroneous and calculated to mislead the public, it is necessary, in order to correct false impressions, to give the main provisions of the bill, as follow:

It repeals all exisiting laws relative to the sale of liquors in Allegheny county; takes the granting of licenses from the Commissioners, and requires the County Treasurer to issue licenses on payment of fee and filing of proper bond by the applicants. Brewers and distillers are to be classed and licensed under the act of April 10, 1849, to give bond, and pay double the rate of tax assessed by that act. Every vender or commission merchant of vinous, malt or distilled liquors, shall be classed according to the amount of sales, and pay fees ranging from $200 up to $1,000 a year. All applicants for license for hotels, inns or taverns, and saloons, in the cities or boroughs, shall be classed "city," and pay $100 license; in the townships they shall be classed "county," and pay $200. Eating house licenses for "city," $200; and for "county," $100. Applicants for license are required to give bond, with three sureties, in the sum of $5,000, for the proper observance of the provisions of the law, and for all judgments and damages sustained under the bond. When a complaint shall be made in writing, under oath, that the licensee has violated the law, the bond shall be passed to the Prothonotary, who shall enter judgment for the penalty. Druggists are not required to take out a license to sell admixtures of liquors, under prescription, but are prohibited from selling or giving away any liquors, or admixtures thereof, as a beverage. When a riot occurs at any *unlicensed* house, the keeper may be indicted and punished as an aider and abettor of the riot. All the existing provisions against selling on Sunday, to minors, to intoxicated persons, habitual drunkards, and others, are embraced in the new bill. Any tavern keeper making a person drunk on his premises, shall be fined ten dollars for each offense, to be recovered at the suit of wife, husband, parent, child or relative.

Those familiar with the existing license laws will observe that the principal changes proposed are—the taking of the power to grant licenses from the Commissioners, and allowing any one the privilege to take out a license who can pay the fee and give the proper bond.

A WONDERFUL LAW-SUIT.

One of the greatest wonders of the time is the TICHBORNE law-suit, and though many months ago we gave our readers an outline of the case, the inherent interest of the subject is such as to justify us in referring to it again. In fact, the successive developments and changing aspects of the trial, which have made it an absorbing topic of conversation and of ever renewed interest in Great Britain, may reasonably enlist curiosity and inquiry on this side of the Atlantic. Indeed, in all time to come, not only jurists, but psychologists, physiologists, physiognomists and all students of man, will consult the records of the case for phenomena bearing upon their respective subjects of investigation. The costs of the trial already run up to more than £120,000. In order to meet his heavy outlay the claimant of the TICHBORNE estate issued bonds to the amount of £100,000; his bonds, like those of the Southern Confederacy, finding ready takers in the London money market. Besides the funds thus received, he has had the personal inheritance left him by Lady TICHBORNE, who before her sudden death in 1869 owned him as her son and made him her heir. Her recognition of the impostor, if he be an impostor, is one of the puzzling circumstances of the case.

In 1854 the real ROGER TICHBORNE was reported lost in the ship "Bella," the vessel being supposed to have perished in the Atlantic with all on board. In 1862 Sir ROGER TICHBORNE, the father, died, when his younger son took the title and entered into possession of the property, which would have belonged to the oldest son if he had been alive. Lady TICHBORNE, it seems, still entertained a belief that her eldest son was still alive, and might be found, and therefore, in 1863, she put an advertisement in the *Times*, naming the ship in which he was said to have been lost, and earnestly calling for information concerning him. Two years having elapsed without any answer to this call, the lady was surprised by a letter from a lawyer named GIBBS, in New South Wales, which stated that a portion of the *Bella's* passengers had been saved by a ship bound for Australia, and had been taken to Melbourne. The lawyer then requested her to give him a description of and details concerning the person whom the advertisement called for, that he might search for him. In this letter Lady TICHBORNE at once replied, suggesting that if her son had been saved, he might probably have changed his name and married—and she also offered a large reward for success in hunting up the lost heir. A few months afterward she received a letter informing her that the lost one was found, and under the name of DE CASTRO was living in Wagga-Wagga. After a few months more, she received a letter signed ROGER TICHBORNE, in which she was asked to forgive him for his long silence, which he would explain when they met. She was also asked to send the writer £200 to defray his expenses to England, as he wished to return home immediately. As the handwriting of the letter was strange to her, Lady TICHBORNE did not answer this letter, but she wrote to GIBBS, the lawyer, that she could not recognize her son without seeing him. In reply to this communication she received a letter with a photograph. Though her son had been tall and slender when she last saw him, while the picture represented a very corpulent person, she fancied that she detected some traces of resemblance, and therefore sent the passage money asked for. Towards the end of 1866, DE CASTRO arrived in England, but instead of at once going to see Lady TICHBORNE who was in Paris, he took lodgings with a family named ORTON in Wapping, people who formerly lived near the TICHBORNES and were perfectly familiar with their family history. Only after a considerable sojourn in Wapping he went to Paris, and was at once recognized by Lady TICHBORNE as her son. Until her death, three years afterwards, he was so looked upon and treated by her, but by the rest of the family he was regarded as an impostor, and his claims to the property indignantly denied. Looking at the naked facts of the case most people, no doubt, agree with them.

The true ROGER TICHBOURNE was delicate and refined in appearance. The claimant is very fat and coarse. The true ROGER was carefully educated, and spent many years in France, where he became perfectly familiar with the French language. The claimant can hardly utter a sentence without betraying the defects of his education, and he knows not a word of French. When the true ROGER embarked on his last voyage he had a large sum of money standing to his credit in bank, money never drawn for, whereas the claimant had to beg for £200 to pay his passage to England. A severe attack of disease affecting the brain may do much in oversetting the constitution, and changing the appearance, but hardly so much as is asserted in this case. On the other hand, the claimant displays the most astonishing familiarity with the English life of ROGER TICHBORNE, even with minute incidents and details which it would seem impossible for a pretender to master. His power of explanation, also, of removing difficulties and meeting objections so as to give consistence and plausibility to his story, is said to be amazing. The ablest lawyers are thwarted and confounded by him. If he is an imposter, who picked up his knowledge of ROGER TICHBORNE's early life and family history at second hand, his mere memory makes him a marvel. It must, however, be mentioned that dozens of witnesses of unimpeachable veracity, who knew the missing heir, recognize him in the much badgered claimant. It must moreover be admitted that the attempt in which he is engaged was a very unlikely enterprise for the son of a butcher, settled in Australia, to undertake. Some readers may need to be told that those who deny his identity with ROGER TICHBORNE, believe that his real name is ORTON, and that he is a son of the family with whom he lived in Wapping on his first arrival in England. And their hope at present is to find evidence in Australia to substantiate that view. The process may yet last for months, or even years.

A PROJECT is on foot to induce the Government to declare all that district forming the canon of the Yellowstone, the hot springs and the geysers, a Government reservation, for the purpose of holding it forever as a National Park. Professor Hayden, the leader of the late Government exploring expedition, is said to take strong ground in favor of the proposition. Such a park would doubtless in time attract to it crowds of the pleasure-seekers and scientists of Europe. It is not only remarkable for its scenery, but in a scientific point of view is to be the most marvelous region on the face of the earth.

WE beg pardon of the New York *Times* for the interruption, and would like to know if it really thinks it as rendering support to any good cause by laying down and supporting, as it does, the proposition, that Senator Schurz has no claim whatever to pulse confidence or public respect? It strikes us that the *Times* would be more likely to make headway by simply opposing the Senator's acts and arguments in a manner less personal. All that would be necessary by way of answer would be to quote from the columns of the *Times* itself.

A dispatch from Annapolis, dated the 27th ult., states that private Conrad Nalty of the Marine Corps, a native of Pennsylvania, subject to spasms, while in one of them to-day, fell from the Wyandanch into the Severn river and was drowned.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A correspondent writing from Tient-sin, China, says: This port, you know, was visited during last summer with a succession of disastrous floods. Of this calamity the wise men of the city sought in vain for the cause, until some one picked from the Grand canal a curious little water snake. This miserable little reptile they identified as an avatar of the Golden Dragon, the God of Rain; and, bearing him in triumph to one of the principal temples, they installed him among the deities of the city. All the great officers and people have for some weeks been endeavoring to appease his wrath by sacrificial offerings and theatrical exhibitions.

Is there anything new under the sun? It is now claimed that Pantomime is derived from Italy and that to Pagan times and deities the origin of the characters may be referred. The nimble harlequin of the stage is the Mercury of the ancients, and in his magic wand and charmed cap may be recognized that god's caduceus and petasus. Our Columbine is Psyche, or clown, Momus, and our pantaloon is conjectured to be the modern representative of Charon, variously habited according to Venetian fancy and feelings. Even Punch, the friend of our childhood, the great-headed, long-nosed, humpbacked Mr. Punch, it seems, was known to the Romans under the name of Maccus.

Womans' rights have had another victory. The Lighthouse Board have appointed to the office of light-keeper, at Black Rock, Connecticut, a Miss Moore. This lady for many years performed the duties of light-keeper for her father, who was rendered infirm by age, and her appointment is, therefore, one eminently fit to be made. Miss Moore will receive the full pay attached to the post she fills.

It is a rather remarkable fact that the number of students in all the departments of Harvard University is not so large this year as last by 219—a falling off 166 medical students, 20 law students, and 129 in the number attending the University Lectures. On the other hand, there is a gain of 11 in the undergraduate department, and a slight one in the Dental School and in the Episcopal Seminary. No explanation is given for this decrease, but the great improvements introduced by other colleges have probably something to do with it.

A lady of Cambridge, Mass., who is in the habit of visiting the prisons, received a peculiarly touching evidence of esteem from the convicts in the Massachusetts State prison at Charlestown on Monday last. It appears that nearly every Monday through their season she has brought flowers, &c., to cheer the gloom of the prison, and last year at Christmas she gave to each prisoner a pretty little bouquet. The Warden at that time suggested that the men should save these if possible until the following Christmas day. On Monday, during some exercises in the prison, he asked how many had preserved the little remembrance, when it was found that one hundred and over had kept the faded and dried bunch of flowers during the twelve months of confinement.

The standard school books published by the Harpers, which for thirty years past were used in the New York public schools, were excluded last January, by order of the Tammany Ring, on account of the persistent attacks upon that corrupt body by *Harper's Weekly*. Now that the Ring is defeated, these same School Commissioners appointed by Oakey Hall, without any suggestion of the Harpers, have restored the books they excluded, by a unanimous vote. Since the schools have been controlled by these men, the attendance has fallen off by thousands.

A novelty is being introduced into the obituary columns of newspapers in England. A gentleman dying at the age of "eighty-one years and four months, and deeply regretted by his daughters," is described in the *Times* in the following terms: "He was the youngest son of the late Colonel Thomas Wotton, Knight, of 31 Brooke street, Grosvenor square, London, and his relict, wife of John Small, Sheriff for Berkshire, daughter of Colonel Charles White, 1st Guards, grand-daughter of the late Hon. Stephen Poyntz, niece of the first Countess Spencer, first cousin to the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire."

Out in Illinois there is a child, now three months old, weighing but two pounds. Its length is only seven inches, and its face about the size of a watch crystal. Its tiny arms are so slender that a small finger ring can be slipped on either of them to the shoulder. This little creature is already making quite a noise in its part of the world, and hundreds have called to see it. The parents are of standard size.

Judge Brady, of New York, recently decided that patent medicine venders can be held to a strict legal accountability for the assertions made in their advertisements.

PERSONAL.

A week or two ago we published a beautiful little story of Parepa-Rosa's kindness to a young orphan whom she picked up in the streets of New York, where he was playing the violin for casual pennies, and for whom she has provided the best masters that money could hire. We have now another illustration of the noble charity of this great artiste and true woman. While her troupe was performing at St. Louis recently, she was amused to see a position in the chorus by a young Irish girl of fourteen, who was employed in an extensive hat-sizing factory, and who was thought to possess an unusually excellent voice. She obtained the coveted place, and there her voice attracted the attention of the good hearted Euphrosyne. She found the girl penniless, an orphan and friendless. She has placed her in a family, paying her schooling and furnishing her with one of the best and most expensive singing masters in the city. From a miserable condition, half starved, over-worked and poorly paid, this young girl finds herself now wrapt in a warm, stylish, comfortable home, with every prospect of a pleasant future before her.

The Queen of England is said to be profoundly grieved at the illness of the Prince of Wales—all the more so because her son and she have been so long estranged. It is stated on authority the most certain, that she often lately lies awake in her bed the whole night through until dawn, with her physician seated at the bedside, and that she talks on and on, never ceasing—not, indeed, talking incoherently, but incessantly pouring out the stream of talk. George the Third, before the worst of his malady showed itself, would talk on and on for twenty-four hours together, until sheer exhaustion choked his voice.

Mr. James H. Hackett, the veteran actor, died on Thursday at his residence, Jamaica, Long Island, in the seventy third year of his age. The disease from which he died was dropsy, superinduced by affections of the lungs and liver. Mr. Hackett was as the Falstaff of his day, and was famous in many other well known roles. He was long a favorite at Wallack's, and was an intimate friend of the elder Booth, the elder Wallack, and all the great actors who were his contemporaries.

A rumor is floating around that the ex-Emperor of France intends taking up his abode in this country, and has already leased Mr. Hasard's beautiful seat, did house at Norwalk, Conn. We give the rumor as such and for what it is worth.

Mrs. Coit, of Hartford, who is noted for her munificent and constant charities, has determined to build a school for her workpeople's children, to cost not less than $60,000.

A telegram from Rome has announced the death of Cardinal Amat di San Filippo e Sorso. He was born at Cagliari, in Sardinia, June 21, 1796, and was promoted to the rank of cardinal in 1857. He was created Bishop of Palestrina, an Italian See, March 15, 1852, and was Vice Chancellor of the local Church of Rome.

Count Benedetti has withdrawn the libel suit he had instituted against Louisa Mühlbach, the German novelist. She proved to him that the portrait she had drawn of Madame Benedetti (and which formed the *gravamen* of the offence) was done in good faith, and without malice.

It is thought that the United States will soon have a Cardinal in the person of Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, and that New England will become an Archbishopric, with Bishop Williams, of Boston, advanced to the new dignity.

Mr. Cameron and the United States Senatorship.

[From a Harrisburg letter in the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

It is no breach of confidence to say that Senator Cameron has given out to his immediate friends that he will not aspire to a continuance of Senatorial honors. He proposes to retire, so much as a man so thoroughly indentified with public life can, from the field of politics on the close of his term, and will leave the fight for his successorship open to all comers.

THE statement made by our special Washington correspondent that there is to be no abatement of zeal or energy on the part of the Government in prosecuting the Ku-Klux, will be gratifying to all friends of law and order throughout the country. An impression had somehow obtained that the President intended to recede from the position he has hitherto occupied on this subject, and that the resignation of Mr. Akerman as Attorney General was evidence of the fact. Particularly in the Southern States had the notion gotten abroad that the appointment of Attorney General Williams indicated a purpose on the part of the Government of relaxing its prosecution of these lawless bands. In some quarters, indeed, it was believed that a number of the cases already set forth for trial were to be abandoned. The announcement of our correspondent that Mr. Akerman's successor has declared his purpose of executing the law will permit him in bringing to justice the perpetrators of these outrages, and that he has been promised the support of the President in doing so, corrects this mistake, and will be a good news to the loyal people of the Southern States as disheartening to the guilty persons and their sympathizers. For in the light of the recent horror-stricken admissions of Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Stanbery concerning the infernal atrocities committed by the clients whom they were called to South Carolina to defend, it is plain that nothing but the most rigorous enforcement of the law will avail to put a stop to their diabolical excesses. Mr. Johnson is a notable instance of a man who, going to scoff, remained to pray. At the Democratic mass meeting held in Baltimore two or three months ago to protest against the action of the Government with relation to the Ku-Klux, he bore a conspicuous and leading part, and went South believing in the innocence of the prisoners and the tyranny of the Government in arresting them. But the testimony elicited during the trials was so conclusive and overwhelming as to compel him to express in open Court his indignation and loathing. But one course, therefore, remains open for the Government to pursue, and it is gratifying to know that it will be impartially followed.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD, of the United States District Court of New York, has recently rendered a decision apparently a good deal more extraordinary than equitable. The case was briefly this: The executors of a deceased Southerner brought suit against a New York Life Insurance Company, whose Alabama agent was driven away from that State in consequence of the rebellion, to receive the amount of the policy for which the person in question had been insured. Notwithstanding the fact that the person insured took no steps to insure renewals, although the Company with which the policy was effected was in operation in New York, under whose laws it was created at the date of the expiration of the policy in question—at the time of the holder's death—and has so continued ever since, the Judge held that the Company was as liable to pay the entire amount of the policy as if it had been regularly renewed. The decision would appear to be most inequitable, for the reason that it not only gives these particular rebels the benefit of their own wrong in driving the agent away, but seems to lay down the principle that an agency once established in a given district cannot be withdrawn. The Company adjudged to pay the amount will of course appeal from the decision of the Court. All other northern companies are also interested, since the operation of the principle embraces them all.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company (lessees of the Camden and Amboy Railroad) and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company have initiated measures which will bring about the extension of Bonanza facilities to the shippers of heavy and low class freights between the points named. It is thus properly the perfecting of through connections, by which there may be greater expedition and increased economy, which is the policy of all transportation companies to encourage, and from which the transporter and the public have the largest share of profit.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Bookkeeping by Double Entry, explained and practically illustrated in a complete Record of Mercantile and Financial Transactions, including Rules and Numerous Examples in Commercial Calculations. Designed for Schools, Counting Houses and Private Instruction—in two parts. By Charles H. Haswell, civil, marine and mechanical engineer." This is, we believe; the latest work issued on the subject. In the preface the author states that "he was induced to undertake the work in consequence of his having met with *four* prominent works upon bookkeeping, wherein the methods of keeping the Auxiliary books, of writing out accounts, and of initiating and of constructing entries in the Journal, were so different from the current and approved practice of merchants, and so unnecessarily complicated in details, that the acquirement of the art of bookkeeping was rendered not only difficult, but when acquired, it would be at variance with the practice of the counting-room." This must at once be accepted as an excellent reason for the preparation of a text book on the subject, which should be free from faults so inconsistent with public utility. And in so far as we can judge on slight examination, Mr. Haswell's work is not only without the defects in question, but is in other respects a very complete and satisfactory treatise. D. Appleton & Co.; R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

Edmund Yates is one of the most popular of the English novelists, and a new book by him is eagerly looked for and read by a great multitude. His "Nobody's Fortune" is issued in compact and convenient form by J. R. Osgood & Co. Another late novel, published by the same house, is "Joshua Marvel," by B. L. Farjeon, author of Grif. Both these novels are on sale at the store of S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

"Aunt Jane's Hero" seems to be a story written for a high religious purpose. The name of the author, E. Prentiss, may safely be taken as a warrant that the book is not dull. Randolph & Co. R. S. Davis & Co.

We confidently say that "Jack Hazard and His Fortunes," by J. T. Trowbridge, is a first-rate book for boys; Osgood & Co., R. S. Davis & Co. Parents and others seeking books for very young readers ought also to look at "Five Happy Children, Easy Reading for the Dear Little Ones, by Mrs. D. P. Sanford," and "My Young Days," by the author of "Evening Amusements," etc. Also "A Tale of a Nest," by the author of "Aunt Annie's Stories." All published by Dutton & Co., and sold by Pittock & Co., Fifth avenue.

"Humorous and Exhibition Dialogues. A Collection of Sprightly Original Dialogues in Prose and Verse, Intended to be Spoken at School Exhibitions," will be found to furnish entertainment to the solitary reader. Dick & Fitzgerald; Pittock & Co., Fifth avenue.

"Four and What They Did," is a book for the young, by Mrs. Helen C. Weeks. Hurd & Houghton; R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

The admirers of Mrs. Henry Wood will be pleased with the plain print in which her novel of "Dene Hollow" is published, by T. B. Peterson & Co. Sold by Pittock. Still more satisfactory is their edition of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens's Palaces and Prisons. At the same place.

To their Library of Latest Novels the Harpers have added "A Daughter of Heth," by William Black. And to their Library of Choice Novels D. Appleton & Co. have added The Diamond on the Hearth; by Marion James, and Dancred or the New Crusade by Disraeli. All these novels sold by R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street. As everybody has by this time read "Ought We to Visit Her?" by Mrs. Edwards, it is hardly worth while to say that Sheldon & Co. have published it in volume form, and that J. W. Pittock has it on sale. Fifth avenue.

ABOUT CUBA.

A Still More Barbarous Spanish Policy—What Ought the United States to Do?

[From the New York Tribune.]

Mr. Sagasta's Cabinet will have to show promptly whether it has any authority in Cuba. The Captain General has issued a proclamation which surpasses in cold and devilish brutality anything of which we have any record in modern times. He announces to the Cubans, and to the world, that on the 15th of next month even the present derisive offers of grace and pardon will cease; that all Cubans captured after that date will be shot; that all surrendering after that date will be condemned to perpetual imprisonment; that white women captured in the woods, that is to say, outside of the Spanish lines, will be sent out of the country; negro women will be given up to their owners, and will be forced to wear a chain for four years. We shall have to look into the history of savage tribes to find any parallel to this cold atrocity. In its own naked horror it dispenses with all comment. But bad as it is in itself, this proclamation becomes worse when we think of how the bloodthirsty volunteers will execute its provisions. Insurgents are to be shot. But every volunteer who has an enemy will shoot him on this warrant. Those who surrender will be imprisoned. But if a gang of Spaniards receive the surrender of a detachment of insurgents, does anybody imagine they will ever get to jail? It would be a much finer and more Peninsular thing for the Spaniards to shoot them all and report that they captured them in fight. This will save time and work, and gain more glory. And the Peninsular hates work as much as he loves glory. Then that provision about the women found in the woods. Every ruffian at the head of a band can go out into the country, ravage a few remaining plantations, shoot the men, exile the women, and take his pleas ure in their desolated homes after they have gone through the conventional form of confiscation. The negro women are to be given to their owners. If the owners are not readily found, then they can be sold cheap for cash, though they may have been formerly free. If they do not like this, which is altogether probable, their proud spirits can be tamed by rending a chain on their limbs, which man from them in a few years how blessed is the patriarchal institution in which they have been restored.

Nothing can sum up the world in this groveling and bloody-minded knave. His career for the last three years has been one long series of robberies, murders and outrages. He is too coarse and ignorant to know or care what will be the consequence of his actions outside of the servile circle where he serves the lazy. He fears nothing from the Government at Madrid. He knows how he is regarded by them, and he repays their contempt with contempt. Secure in the support of the Volunteers as long as he does their bidding, he imagines he can afford to despise the good or bad opinion of the world. He doubtless passed this Vermilion edict under the influence of rage and mortification caused by the recent fight at Manzanillo, in which Cubas were successful and the Spanish Col. Obregon was killed. It is not impossible that his imperious jantzaries dictated this decree, but if this were so, his natural brutality coincided with his fears of them to make it doubly cruel and ready. But he has been clearly turned by the intoxication of murder and impunity, and he counts upon the weakness of the Government and the patient forbearance of ours to carry him safely through this, as through numberless former infamies.

We cannot believe our Government is insensible to the practical effect of this rapid growth of power. It is a point at which the civilized nations of the earth cannot longer view with neutral eyes the deliberate extermination of a people and destruction of a State. General Sickles is here at a fortunate time. He is an unusually sagacious and observing diplomatist. No one in recent years has more thoroughly felt and appreciated the Spanish character. In South America he learned the workings of Hispano American politics. In Madrid he has seen and studied personally every leading man in the Government and the Cortes. He can tell the President better than any one else how useless it is to expect redress from the present Cabinet of Spain. Mr. Fish needs no other assistance than that of his Consul General at Havana to fully appreciate the brutal madness that reigns there. Two days ago we said there was no immediate crisis in our relations with Spain that justified any expectations of a collision. We expected Gen. Sickles to report to the State Department, to enjoy his leave of absence, to attend his private affairs, and to return to the post he fills so ably. But this proclamation of Valmaseda changes everything. It is an insult flung in the face of civilization. It is an act of brutal revolt against the spirit of the XIXth century. It is greatly to be feared that the cabal which nominally rules in Madrid will be unable to control the war party, or, if it makes the attempt, the effort may result in counter-revolution. The nations of the world stand ready to join us, if we should desire it, in an overwhelming moral demonstration near the Government of King Amadeus. It rests for us to determine whether we shall join in such a demonstration, or whether, adhering to the precepts of Washington and Monroe in their fullest results, we shall ourselves take measures to correct this atrocious outrage and menace to the peace of the continent.

CHEAP CHINESE LABOR.

How the Experiment Works in Massachusetts.

About one-half of the period of three years for which the Chinamen employed by Mr. Sampson, of North Adams, Massachusetts, to supply the place of his operatives who had "struck," were hired, has now passed away, and enough is known concerning the novel enterprise to pronounce the experiment a success in every respect, financially and socially. The interest manifested in their welfare by Mr. Sampson and the citizens of the town generally, this favorable result is, to a considerable degree, doubtless owing; but while every advantage has been afforded them for improvement, they have also exhibited an equally creditable desire for the acquisition of every kind of knowledge. During their eighteen months residence in the United States most of them have learned to speak English, while quite a number can read and write well. Their success as shoemakers is said to be very satisfactory, the work accomplished by the seventy-four Celestials now employed being equal, both in quantity and quality, to that formerly done by the same number of Crispins, and at a very greatly reduced expense. One of the best features in their character is their temperate and quiet habit of living. They can always be found ready for work when wanted. They occasionally indulge in a glass of California wine, but never to an extent to interfere with their duties. Their payroll for the month of November, after the aggregate loss of time by the seventy-four workmen was only about five days. Opportunities are given for them to earn additional wages, by working evenings at piece-work. The gaming tables, their proverbial delight, around which they spent considerable of their spare time when they first came over, have been set aside, and one now finds them spending their evenings over their studies, or in earning their extra pay. Mr. Sampson intends to procure a greater number of Chinamen, and it is said that a number of leading New England manufacturers are also making arrangements for the introduction of Chinese labor into their workshops. The climate of Massachusetts appears to agree with them, and Mr. Sampson's employees express themselves much pleased with their home, but never intimate what course they intend to pursue when their three years contract has expired. This, and the action of their employer, will be watched with general interest, and will probably exert a considerable influence on the labor question.

VARIETIES.

We commend the following prescription to all who are afflicted with this disease:

"Pray, doctor, give me, if you please,
Some medicine for my disease;
My health and courage are all gone,
And I am weak and feeble grown."

The doctor felt her pulse, and said,
"There is no cause for fear or dread;
You've no disease, be not distressed;
You need no medicine, but rest."

"I've no disease! why, how you talk!
Just see my tongue; it's white as chalk;
Look at it, doctor—it is, indeed—
And say, in truth, what does it need?"

"If you will keep it still and quiet,
'Tis all it needs, pray, madam, try it.
You overtask it at the best.
And, like the body, it needs rest."

The only way to treat the Chinese question is to treat it *Coolie*.

What can a man have in his pocket when it is empty? A big hole.

One who wishes the world to know what he knows about farming, says that the best way to raise strawberries is with a spoon.

"You here, Jenkins? How the deuce did you find the way out?" "Find my way out? Out of where? What do you mean?" "Why, the last I saw of you, you were lost—in slumber." "Oh, ah, well, I rode out on a nightmare."

Mr. Charles Mathews relates that once, on entering an eating-house he heard seven gentlemen give their orders in quick succession—one calling for a plate of ox-tail soup, two for mock-turtle soup, three for pea soup and one for a bouill. And the waiter, dashing to the speaking tube which communicated with the cook and bawled out with immense rapidity, "One ox, two mocks, three peas and a bully."

The "Policeman Y Ballads, or War and the Military," just out in London, have this bit of cynical philosophy among a bushel of badly spelled rubbish:

"By a gen'rel's ship's requited
Him who brings a lot to grief;
Kill ten thousand he'd be knighted;
Double that, commander-in-chief;
Fifty thousand—through this here age
Lead he'll have his praises sung;
Half a million gets a peerage;
Kill but one and you gets hung."

A preacher, whose custom it was to indulge in very long sermons, exchanged with one who preached short ones. At about the usual time for dismissing the audience began to go out, until nearly all had left, when the sexton, who had stood it as long as he could, walked up to the pulpit stairs, and said to the preacher in a whisper: "When you have got through lock up, will you, and leave the key at my house next to the church."

A gentleman of a slightly irritable temper, calling out loudly for some hot water from his bed room, was unanswered. Seizing a small bureau he shoved it before him to the head of the stairs, and sent it whirling, end over end, to the hall below. The crash was loud enough to bring out mother, daughter and all the servants. The head of the family was seated at the top of the stairs, elbows on knees, chin resting in hands. "Oh, father! what is the matter?" asked the frightened daughter.

"Matter!" said the old man; "why, here I have been a callin' and callin' for you nigh on half an hour, and now I've *telegraphed* for yer, that's all."

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1872, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the western hemisphere, is now published and ready for delivery, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

Pearl's Refined White Glycerine.

Pearl's Refined White Glycerine.

This remarkable and beautiful product, the acknowledged superior of all articles used to benefit the skin and improve the complexion, is be loved to be the only article known to chemistry that will penetrate the skin without injury, decolorize all spots and remove the faults of the complexion. It bleaches the skin, it eradicates all tan, freckles, moth, impurities and discolorations of every kind, and imparts clearness and purity to the complexion. Sold in Pittsburgh at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

84 MARKET STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

Steubenville Female Seminary.

This well known School offers the accumulated advantages of thirty-three years for obtaining a good education. The charges are less than in other Schools of similar grade and facilities—little more than five dollars a week. A deduction of one fourth is made for the daughters of Clergymen of all denominations.

The next Session (about 20 weeks), begins FEBRUARY 15, 1872. Pupils admitted at any time.

Send for Catalogue to

REV. C. C. BEATTY, D. D. LL. D., Supt., or
REV. A. M. REED, Ph. D., Principal.

TTha

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY).

Session Reopens Wednesday, Jan'y 3, 1872.

Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.

Attention is given to the Personal Habits and Moral Training of Cadets.

For Circulars apply to C. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 71 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to

Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

BEAVER

Seminary and Musical Institute.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, D. D., Principal.

Opens its Winter Session January 2, 1872.

An established, rigorous School, with an ample and efficient Faculty, aims not to be the cheapest, but the best.

Seminary Hall is now ready for Boys, who are under the immediate care of the Principal and sit at his table.

TTha

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—KIM & SONS, 118 Smithfield street (opposite New City Hall), Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and Dealers in Stoves and House Furnishing Goods, Toys, &c., would call and solicit the patronage of the public. In South America

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, ROR Lots and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a *Limited* Amount of the Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation,

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFELD, R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY, December 29, 1871.

The market works about as it has been for the past fortnight, and those looking for easy money are like the seekers for signs in Nineveh of old. No sign shall be given—in this week, though we can promise them something better about that time.

Exchange among the banks is at its usual figure,—to speak by the rule 3-40s discount or just the rates of expressage for currency from New York. Now that some of the coal paper taken by our shippers for their last deliveries is maturing in the lower river cities we hear of an abundance of Cincinnati and Louisville exchange, which the banks are glad to get charge of without loss. For the banks there always will be exchange when balances are ordered home.

R. W. Derrickson, for some years the Bank Examiner for Western Pennsylvania, has been appointed Cashier of the First National Bank of Meadville.

Secretary Boutwell estimates the total indebtedness of the nations of the world at $22,000,000,000, of which the United States owes ten per cent.

The losses by the Chicago fire are just beginning to be paid, in large amounts, and the effect of these payments may be seen in the large blocks of securities coming on the market. The American companies lose about eighty-three millions, and the English seven millions, making the grand total some ninety million dollars. Though Pennsylvania companies lose heavily, none of them have to suspend on that account, while in Connecticut seven of her eleven companies, and in Rhode Island five of her nine companies have to close out. Of the two hundred and fifty-four companies affected fifty-seven have suspended, and twenty-eight of the rest have called on their stockholders to fill up their impairment.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117½	118	117½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	109¼	109¼	109¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾	115¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
New 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold		109
United States 6s of 1881		117½
United States 5-20s of 1862		109¾
United States 5-20s of 1864		109¼
United States 5-20s of 1865		112
United States 10-40s		109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865		114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867		115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868		115¾
Union Pacific Railroad		
Central Pacific Railroad		
Chicago and Alton		
Do. preferred		
Boston, Hartford & Erie		
Harlem		118
New Jersey Central		100
Tennessee State bonds		64
Do. new		64
South Carolina, July		24
South Carolina, April		24
Missouri sixes		
Gold carrying Custom House interest		
Money 7 per cent. gold and commissions.		

—The following changes in the regulations governing the redemption of defaced and mutilated currency of the United States will go into effect on the 1st of January:

After that date defaced and mutilated United States notes and fractional currency, instead of being redeemable as now by the Treasurer of the United States subject to a discount for mutilation, will be redeemable at their full value in new notes, or currency, by the Treasurer, and the several Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories of the United States, and all National Banking Associations, and will be received at their full face value by all officers of the Treasury Department, in payment for public currency due to the United States; *Provided*, that three-fifths of the original proportion of such notes are presented in one piece. Fragments less than five-eighths will be redeemable only by the Treasurer of the United States, and pieces less than one-half and less than five-eighths is presented, half the face value will be paid. Less than half a note will be redeemed only on affidavit that the missing portion has been totally destroyed.

Under the new rules any person, firm, bank, corporation, or public officer will be permitted to forward $5 and upwards in United States currency, and $50 and upward in legal tender notes, for redemption, to the Treasurer, by express, at the cost of the Department, under the government contract with the Adams Express Company. Heretofore nothing less than $500 was entitled to transportation at government expense. A circular embodying these changes is now preparing in the Treasury office. The officers of the Treasury are determined to remove all cause for complaint concerning the condition of the United States currency, and to that end have concluded to extend to all the most liberal facilities for its redemption. It is expected at the Department that the new rules will result in a speedy and marked improvement of the currency throughout the country.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The failure of the Fourth National Bank of this city, close upon the heels of three similar bank failures at New York, has startled all the projectors of new systems of banking. The leading idea seems to be the revival of the old free banking system of New York as a national system. There have been four bank failures in quick succession, but it will be recollected that the present National Banking system has been in operation nearly a decade of years, and up to the time of the three failures at New York week before last, only thirteen banks had failed and gone into the hands of Receivers. These were mostly country banks, their aggregate capital being within $2,200,000. The four additional failures at New York and here, all within the last two weeks, increases the total number of failures under the National Banking law to 17, and the amount of capital to $4,200,000. These facts and figures compare favorably with any other system of banking in this country which has furnished a paper circulation. It is true that the circulation now furnished is irredeemable in specie, but it is also true it has all the convenience of being of equal value in all parts of the country, and is secure against loss in the hands of holders.

Under the National Banking law the stockholders are "individually responsible, equally and ratably, but one for another, but for no contracts, debts and engagements to the extent of the amount of their stock at par in addition to the amount invested in such shares." This is an important feature, and seems as equitably and as effectually as may be to protect the depositor against loss. Every stockholder in every National bank is liable to just the amount of the par value of the stock he may hold in it. The stockholder of one share of the value of $100 is liable to be assessed for the whole or such part of the hundred dollars as may be necessary to make up any deficiency in the bank assets to pay any of its liabilities, and so of any larger amount of stock held. This individual liability provision in the law is one of the most important features in the system. It first stimulates the owners and officers of the bank to care and to integrity in its management; and it should there be any fraud or in this matter, and the worst come in failure and loss, the lar er the capital the greater it will be seen is the security of the depositor.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	58¾
Philadelphia and Erie	24¾
Lehigh Navigation	29
Catawissa preferred	44¼
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	69½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	58¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	136
Schuylkill Navigation	16¼
Reading	95¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, December 29, 1871.

REMARKS.—Ere we shall communicate with the reader again, the old year shall have passed away and a new one ushered in. It is not for us to recall the past or speculate as to the future. The weather has again assumed a mild character, and the mart is beyond our ken. Business men generally are more intent upon balancing their books and taking stock just now than on making sales. Each and all are desirous to have their affairs find ready sale, while ordinary remain quiet, with few or no purchasers. Apples are scarce and prices a shade better. Butter is lower, dealers only asking for fancy stock, which finds ready sale. Cheese may be remarked that is not good policy to ship butter to this market in barrels or even half barrels, as retail dealers prefer tubs, and will pay 2a3c more for it put up in that shape. There are few changes in the market, and they will be found noted below.

The following are the wholesale rates until otherwise noted: from store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

APPLES—Receipts light, being only 40 bbls. For the information of fruit growers we mention that the best winter varieties which command the highest prices are as follows: Rallow Water, Spitzenburg, Newton Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Belle de Flower, Roman Beauty, Russetts and Northern Spy. These varieties command from $4 25 to $4 75 per bbl; whilst common are worth only $3 00 to $3 50 per bbl.

ASHES—Leading brands quiet at following: Pearl ash, refined 4¼a4½c; common 4a4¼c; potash 9¾a10c; pearls 10¾a11c ₱ lb.

ATTAR BITTER—Sales choice at 60a65c per gallon, whilst medium will bring 55a56c per gallon.

BUTTER—Receipts, 72 packages. Prices are lower, and we are reported sales of fancy at 32a33c; prime roll 30a31c; fair to common lots, per lb. Small tubs preferable and will command 1a3c advance.

BEANS—A very limited supply in market, especially $4 00 prime navy. We note sales at $2 00a2 75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is an active demand with sales reported at $2 25a2 50 ₱ bbl.

BROOM CORN—The market is well supplied with sales reported at 3½a13c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Retail at the following rates: Fancy $1 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25a2 50.

BAKING POWDER—Retail 1-4-lb cans $1 50 per dozen; 1-8-lb cans $2 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $8 00 per dozen; Eastern $1 75, $2 25 and $3 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The following are the ruling quotations of the market at which sales are made: Sugar-cured hams 14c; Sugar-cured shoulders, 9c; common shoulders 7½c; rib sides 8c; clear do 8¾c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 10c. Mess pork $25 00; clear do sausage 11c. Lard in tierces 10c, 5-pood pig's feet $2 25 per keg.

CANDLES—Mould 11½; stearine, 14 ounces, 18½c; full weight 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CIDER—Sales fair, as to quality, at $5a8 ₱ bbl; Loh, Son & Co.'s extra cured $7a10; Rea's do $12.

CONFECTIONERY—Sales at $5 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL—There is a fair demand for standard brands at 21½a22c.

CHEESE—Receipts light; market firm, with sales at the following figures: New York and Goshen 16¾a17c; Ohio do 15a15½c; Ohio Factory 14a14½c; Limburger 13a13½.

CRANBERRIES—We are reported sales of Sackett's Bell Berries at $17 00a18 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12a15 per barrel; bushel crates $5.

CHESTNUTS—Round lots $2 25a3 ₱ bushel. Demand light.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50a3 75; Hanson, $2 25; Hosedaw, $1 90a2 00; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $8 50a3 75 ₱ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5½c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—$3 00a3 50 per barrel.

DRIED FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Apples 7½a8½c; peaches, bright new halves, 11c; old 10c; mixed 8½a9½c; quarters 12c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; larger raisins per box $3 00; half box $2 00; valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new; no old in market.

EGGS—Strictly fresh command 37a38c per doz; pickled 28a30c.

FLOUR—Receipts light, being only 18 barrels. We have no changes to note in prices. Stocks are light, with sales at the following figures: Jenks's sno w Flake, $7 75 ₱ bbl; Lily Mills $7 25; choice Minnesota $7 75, and active, with but little on the market; choice Wisconsin do, fours, for bakers' use, command $7 25. Rye flour, $4 50a5 50 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $4 50 ₱ cwt; $2 50 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 75a80c to the trade; from store in a small way 85a90c; mixed 45a60c, as per quality. There is a fair demand.

GROCERIES—Sugars are held firmly and all goods in the grocery line are unchanged in prices. Following are the ruling quotations of the market:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 12¾c, cut loaf 13½c; A coffee 12¼c; B 12c; C 11¾c; C do 11¼c; off A 11¾c; off B 11½a11¾c; P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 11½c; good 11a11½c; Cuba sugars loaf—New Orleans sugars, fair, 9½c; good do, prime 10½c; choice 11¾c.

Coffee—Active and very firm, at the following quotations: Rio, fair to prime gold 24a25c; choice 25a26c; Java 29a31c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 35c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ℔ packages, 30a 35c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder, 60c; Dilworth, Harper & Co.'s Perfection, 55c; Molasses House, 60c; Extra Silver, 55c; Red Head, 50c; Lavender, 45c; Crimson, 35c.

New Orleans Molasses—Old crop, 53c; new crop,——; Prime, 55c; Choice, 60c.

Rice—Carolina choice, 10c; Rangoon, 8.88½c; Patna, 8½c.

Spices—Pepper, grain, 24c; pure ground, 30c; Cassia bark, 50c; Cloves, 22c; Nutmegs, $1 30.

Grain—The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

Wheat, sacks	1,176	Corn, sacks	2,070
Oats, sacks	1,294	Rye, sacks	170
Barley, sacks	700		

The receipts of wheat, oats and corn have increased, though prices remain unchanged. We quote prime red winter wheat at $1 45a1 50, and good white at $1 50a1 55. Oats—Market dull and neglected; sales mixed at 44a46c; white 46c. Corn —car in good demand at 62c by car load, and 65a70c in a jobbing way: small lots shelled at 65c. Rye—market dull at 85a90c. Barley—the nominal rates are 80a85c for spring and 90a95c for fall.

HAY—Sales at $26a30 ₱ ton for baled.

HOPS—Sales of new 71's at 60a70c ₱ ℔; old 70's 40a44c ₱ ℔.

POULTRY—Market bare and prices firm. We are reported sales as follows: Turkeys, (entrails out, heads and legs off), 16a18c ₱ ℔; chickens, do, 12a14c; ducks, do, 14a16c; geese, do, 10a12c; (entrails in and heads and legs on); turkeys, (entrails in), chickens 11a 12c; ducks 12a14c; geese 8a10c.

HIDES—Wanted at 8a9c ₱ ℔.

HONEY—Sales at 25a30c ₱ ℔.

HAM—Kentucky rough $16@$ ton; single dressed $240; scalched $190a195.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 00 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 58a59c; No 2 53a56c; Cincinnati and Chicago No 1 winter strained 55a56c.

LIME—Perrysburg white $2 00a2 25 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Kanawha $1 75.

MINCE MEAT—Atmore's, Slocum's and Wright's brands are held at 13c ₱ ℔; Anderson's held at 14c.

MALT FEED—Bolted 20@22c; unbolted 18@20c; seconds $1 75; shorts $1; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal $1 90 ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—Sales common reds at $2 50a2 75 ₱ bbl; silver skins $3 00a3 25.

POTATOES—Prices fluctuating, and governed altogether by the receipts. Few prime Jersey sweets in the market, hence we cannot give reliable quotations: peachblows 90@$1 ₱ bushel.

ROSIN—Regular sales at $4 00a4 50 ₱ bbl.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ½-lb cans at $1 50; ¼-lb, $1; 1-lb, $6 ₱ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 00a6 25, first hands; store $6 50a6 75; timothy seed $3 00a3 50; flaxseed $1 80a1 85.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 85; from store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee 4½c ₱ ℔.

TURNIPS—The nominal sales are 35a40c ₱ bush.

VENISON—We quote saddles at 16a20c ₱ ℔; 10a 12c ₱ ℔, gross weight.

WILLOW—Sales fair/ticky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95c@ $1 00; proof rectified $1 05a1 10; rye and corn $1 60a1 65 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00a8 00 as to age.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

December 28.—American Pig—There is little or no change in American iron since our last. At this season of the year little activity is to be expected, and we are unable to learn of many new engagements made. Buyers are indisposed to contract at present prices, and the manufacturers on their part are very firm in their views. Stocks of iron everywhere are small, and consumption ought easily take all that can be made, unless prices run so high as to check the demand. We quote for 2d to 3d quality: Pig 2 foundry, $35 to $35 5c; gray forge $34 to $35; white and mottled, $31 to 32 50; charcoal, $45 to $55.

Scotch pig—Within a week about 2,000 tons of Eglinton have arrived, the greater part of which is going into store, the highest prices on the other side inducing importers to take this course rather than sacrifice. The article is selling for $1 to 2 per ton less than the cost of importation, and importers think present low prices will not continue, but that when shipments now on the way have been landed, a reaction may be looked for. At present the demand is very slight. Coltness is held at $40; Gartsherrie $36; Glengarnock, $34 to $35 in small lots, and Eglinton, $33 to $35 5c.

Bar—No change, either in mill or store prices.

Rails—We quote D. H. at $39, and T. $38, gold.

Plates—Are firm; Iron Duke, Eagle, Atlantic and Welsh $8, gold. The market is dull, and we have no transactions to report.

Old rails—We quote D. H. at $39, and T. $38, gold.

Scrap—There have been a few small sales made, but the market is very much neglected. We quote $42, from yard, and $39 from ship.

The following is the review of the metal market, specially prepared for the *Iron Age* by Messrs. T. J. Cope & Bro.:

The closing of the year's business and balancing of books occupy at present general attention. Business is therefore inactive to some extent, but by no much larger in amount than is usual. We note extending firmness in the situation of stocks, and as all estimate the business of the approaching year will be large, any falling off in prices can hardly be looked for, unless the general anticipations of business men prove erroneous. Alterations in the tariff or finances of the country, and long debates thereon in Congress, may cause disappointment to the general expectation and weaken that stableness so vital to the country.

Ingot copper steady at 37¼a37½c cash, and with a good inquiry for Lake; sales 200 tons.

Scotch Pig—Scotch iron is unchanged. Cargoes arrive freely. There has been a good deal of iron bought for this market before the recent advances in England, some of the arrivals are bonded, and others sold, for which there appears to be ample demand. Several lots have been bought and sent into Pennsylvania for consumption, at a rate considerable in advance of the cost and freight of the iron.

Tin Iron.—In American prices are substantially the same as at our last. Makers continue very firm in their views, and are not disposed to offer on the usual demand from the interior which keeps their furnace banks entirely clear of stocks, and makes the furnace man unusually "gritty" in his sales and temper. Buyers look for lower prices for in January, yet some are now quietly buying their season supplies at current rates. Discussion of the tariff induces many to look for a decline in Pig Metal with lower duties, yet it were well to remember that the Pig Iron consumption in Europe is fully equal to its production there, and that prices have usually at this season come to an advance. Our furnaces present a moderate stocking. Our furnaces present a moderate stocking. Our furnaces present moderate stocking. Our furnaces present moderate stocking. Our furnaces present

THE VERY LATEST.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Letters Held for Postage in the Pittsburgh Postoffice December 30, 1871.

	Due.
Darcey Samuel B, Allegheny City, Pa.	3
Donaldson Fanny, Hackensack, N. J.	3
Koan & Clark, Enon Valley, Pa.	3
Noiskay Theresa, White Ash, Pa.	3
Parker C. H., Latrobe, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

FRIDAY, December 29, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of the Barometer	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of the Wind.	Velocity.	Forces.	Pressure.	Forces.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.20	11	31	S. W.		3	.01	B	3	
Cairo	30.01	02	46	S. W.		3	.01	B	3	
Chicago, Ill.	30.08	03	33	N. E.		8	.32	O	3	
Cincinnati, O.	30.04	03	39	S. W.		3	.01	B	3	
Cleveland, O.	30.16	04	35							
Davenport, Iowa.	30.00	05	28	S. W.		11	.01	B	3	
Detroit, Mich.	30.20	06	21	N. W.		1	.01	B	1	
Louisville, Ky.	30.01	05	40							
Memphis, Tenn.	29.90	01	61	S. W.		6	.18	O	3	
Nashville, Tenn.	30.06	01	50							
Omaha, Neb.	30.12	02	28	N.		8	.32	O	3	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.04	06	32	N. W.		3	.04	B	3	
Shreveport, La.										
St. Louis, Mo.	29.96	00	41	S. W.		3	.02	B	3	
St. Paul, Minn.										
Vicksburg	30.07	01	67	S. E.		11	.00	O	1	

The minus sign (—) before the figures in thermometer column indicates below zero.

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, gentle; C, fresh or brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

List of U. S. Patents.

Issued to citizens of Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, for the week ending December 26, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.

148. Grain and seed separator—J Boozer, Potter's Mills, Pa.

149. Spring bit for cleaning and enlarging wells—J. H. Boyd, West Monterey, Pa.

225. Turn tables—W. S. Coulter, Ashley, Pa.

233. Operating railway switch—A. C. Devlan, Altoona, Pa.

274. Belt pump—S. C. Murdoch and T. H. Borland, Pittsburgh, Pa.

288. Sash balance—Hiram Smith, Titusville, Pa.

289. Disintegrating waste vulcanised rubber—J. H. Smyser, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REISSUES.

4,682. Pump-rod attachment—H. H. Locke, Pleasantville, Pa., assignee to Douglass Bly, Rochester, N. Y., patent No. 103, 632, dated May 31, 1870.

The Patent Office Reports.

The elegant volumes of "Specifications and Drawings of Patents," now being issued weekly from the Patent Office, are worth gratuitously to the Free Library of the Young Men's Christian Association, and can be seen at their rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street. Eight volumes have already been issued, and all who desire it can have access to them for reference. In a community like ours, where so much interest is felt in manufactures, and labor-saving inventions, these reports will be found exceedingly useful. The volumes are gotten up in the best style, and, being very expensive, cannot be generally distributed.

CITY COUNCILS.

The Closing Session of 1871—Annual Reports—Something About the Gas Lamps in the New Wards—Water Commission Ordinance Concurred In—Thanks to Presidents of Councils, etc.

The Councilmen of the city held their final meeting yesterday.

SELECT BRANCH.

There was scarcely a quorum present in this Branch at 2:15, and Mr. Morrow moved that the Council adjourn *sine die*. A number of members dropped in, however, and by 2:25 there were enough present for the transaction of business.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. McCune read a petition from Mr. Hugh M. Bole, asking permission to erect an iron-clad on the site of his building recently destroyed by fire. The prayer was granted.

CITY HALL COMMISSION.

Mr. Murray presented a report from the City Hall Commission with a list of warrants drawn and money received during 1871. A great majority of the items were published in this paper some weeks ago. The report shows the amount expended in 1871 to have been $143,016 61. The receipts of building tax by City Treasurer Cochran for the same time were $82,449 95. Balances on hand January 1st 1871, $41,479 82, making the total receipts of the year $124,329 77.

The report was received and ordered to be printed.

Certain petitions for the reduction of business tax were referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

ADJOURNMENT ASKED.

Mr. Morrow moved that Councils now adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Riddell raised the point that Councils could not adjourn *sine die* in accordance with the act of Assembly.

Mr. Burgwin explained that an adjournment *sine die* was merely an adjournment without any day set on which to meet again. Councils did not act on the motion at this time.

Mr. Shipton presented a report from the Gas Committee, asking for the erection of a number of new lamp posts in the outer wards. The report was received and adopted. (Common Council non-concurred, it being alleged that the posts were for private and not public accommodation.)

THE PRESIDENT HONORED.

Mr. Burgwin offered the following preamble:

Resolved, By the Select Council, that we cannot close the session of 1871 *sine die* without tendering testimony to the ability, fairness and uniform gentlemanly bearing of our presiding officer, Dr. A. H. Gross, and we hereby tender him our thanks and our best wishes for his future welfare.

The ayes and nays were called for by Mr. Riddell that all present might put on record their hearty indorsement of the resolution. This was done, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

President Gross was called on for "a speech," and in a few appropriate remarks he thanked the Council for this expression of their admiration of the manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of the chair. He had always endeavored to do justice to the position, and if, during the year, he had committed any errors, they were of the head and not of the heart. [Applause.]

CITY ATTORNEY'S REPORT.

The annual report of City Attorney Slagle was presented and ordered to be printed. From it we notice that his collections during the year were as follows:

Grading, paving and curbing	$23,763 99
Side walk and board walks	1,344 62
Sewers	10,549 39
Opening streets	28,114 75
Taxes	2,064 00
Total	$65,836 15

A petition and ordinance, giving Jones & Laughlin permission to erect an iron mill, was read, and the ordinance passed finally.

An ordinance granting the same firm the privilege or laying a switch, from their works, on Try street, to the Pan Handle Railroad track, passed finally.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Plan of Millvale; plan of streets in Twenty-first ward; profile of Liberty street, Twenty-first ward; plans of extension of Diamond alley, Pittsburgh; plan of streets in Twentieth ward; Garrison's Heir's plan of outlots. The action of Common Council in the above business was concurred in.

Councils then adjourned *sine die*.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A quorum being present, Council proceeded to business.

Mr. Watson offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to place upon the Penn avenue race course, on Sunday, sufficient policemen to enable him to know who drives the fastest horse or team upon said race course—the policemen to report to him every Monday morning. Some of the members of Councils are not aware of the length and location of this course, it may be stated that it begins at the corner of Butler street, in the Seventeenth ward, and extends to the railroad bridge in East Liberty.

The resolution was read three times and passed.

THE NEW TRACK ACROSS PENN STREET.

A communication was presented from the City Attorney, J. F. Slagle, Esq., relative to the legality of the act of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company in laying an additional track across Penn street. The Solicitor says: "The right of this company to make a connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad across the street, was decided when an attempt was made to prevent the laying of the first track across the street. The right to lay a second track would depend upon the question, whether it would materially increase the obstruction to travel along the street, its legality would doubtless be sustained by the courts. I would suggest that the matter be referred to an appropriate committee for investigation." Referred to Railroad Committee.

NUMBERING HOUSES.

Mr. Duff, from the Special Committee on Numbering Houses, recommended that the adoption of the Philadelphia plan, numbering from west to east, and from north to south as far as Liberty street, and streets running from Allegheny river to Liberty street from north to south, be concurred and died.

PRINTING REPORT.

The Committee on Printing presented a report showing the expenditures for the year as follows: A. A. Anderson & Son, $62 50; *Daily Post*, $35; *Volksblatt*, $8; COMMERCIAL, $3 40; *Dispatch*, $6 80; *Gazette*, on salary, $1,810 45—total, *Municipal Record*, $412 50; *Freedmens Friend*, $1,500; W. S. Haven & Co., printing and stationery, $1,107—total, $5,604 76. The appropriation for the year was only $5,000, and a transfer of $604 76 was made from the finance fund. Received and filed.

GAS LAMP RESOLUTION TABLED.

Mr. Barr offered the following:

Resolved, That the East End Gas Company be and are hereby instructed to place a gas lamp at the small gate of Springer Harbaugh, on Fifth avenue; and one at the entrances of Thomas M. Howe and J. B. Murray.

The resolution was objected to, and laid on the table by a decided vote.

GAS LAMPS AGAIN.

When the report of the Gas Committee, recommending the erection of sundry lamps in the new districts, came in from Select Council, Mr. Morgan objected to concurrence, and thought the work being saddled with unnecessary expenses in the erection of gas lamps at points where they were not needed. It had become common, now-a-days, for Messrs. Jones, Smith and Brown to have gas lamps erected at the entrances of their private residences, for their own convenience, and without regard to the public, and the taxpayers of the old city had to foot the bills, as five dollars were spent in the new wards for every one dollar paid in taxes. If gentlemen wanted gas lamps for their special accommodation, they should pay for them, and not saddle the cost upon the city.

Mr. W. B. Negley defended the action of the Gas Committee, believing them competent to judge as to the number and location of the lamps. The new districts must have lights, and the lamps must be necessarily stand in front of somebody's property. He thought the objection a frivolous one.

After some further discussion a motion to suspend the rules to concur in the action of Select Council was made and lost—three-fourths not favoring the suspension. So the report lies over.

AMENDMENT TO THE WATER COMMISSION ORDINANCE.

The ordinance passed at the previous meeting amending the second section of the ordinance creating the Water Commission, so as to allow the Commissioners to employ subordinate officers and fix their salaries without the approval of Councils, was taken up and concurred in unanimously under a suspension of the rules. [It is claimed that this ordinance was not legally passed in Select, the vote standing 23 to 9 on suspension of the rules—one less than three-fourths voting for suspension.] The minutes of the Clerk, however, read "was suspended, and ordinance read three times and passed "the President having so decided at the time.]

COMPLIMENT TO PRESIDENT OLIVER.

Mr. McKeivy offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of Councils be tendered our President, H. W. Oliver, Jr., for the satisfactory and impartial manner in which he has discharged the onerous and responsible duties devolving upon him as presiding officer during the past year.

The Clerk of Council read the resolution, and the question being put by him, it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Oliver was then "called on," and responded by remarking that he had simply discharged his duty, as he saw it. He had no doubt made mistakes, as all were liable to err in judgement, but was gratified to know that he had been aided and sustained by his fellow members, and that the legislation of the past year had been generally acceptable to the people. He thanked the Council for the compliment conveyed in the resolution, and at the close of his remarks was heartily applauded.

On motion of Mr. Snodgrass, this Council adjourned *sine die*.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Annual Reports of the City Officers.

Improvements at the Water Works—The Board of Health Abolished—The West End Avenue and Federal Street Extension—Healthy Financial Condition of the City—The Charter of the Gas Works—The Fire Department—The New Poor House—Resolutions of Thanks, etc.

Allegheny Councils held a special meeting last evening, for the purpose of receiving the annual reports of the city officers.

Select Council.

This branch was called to order at seven and a-half o'clock by the President, James McBrier. Roll called and minutes read and approved.

Mr. Riddle moved that the rules be suspended in order to take up new business. Carried.

Mr. Riddle presented a remonstrance against the opening of Slope alley. Referred to Survey Committee.

Monthly and annual reports were now presented. The monthly reports were received and accepted. The annual reports were received and ordered to be printed.

The Supply of Water.

Mr. Wettach presented the annual report of the Water Committee.

During the year the water mains have been extended to the Ninth ward, at a cost of $15,000. Water mains have also been laid on Troy Hill, and this district being elevated above the reservoir, a tank, elevated forty feet, is now in course of construction, which will supply the mains with water. The cost will not exceed $10,000. Owing to the rapidly increasing population, and the fact that the engines now running at the works will soon be unable to supply the demand, the Committee obtained authority from Councils to secure a larger engine, and the contract for the same will soon be let. The cost of the new engine is estimated at $20,000.

Report of the Water Assessor.

Mr. Wettach also presented the annual report of the Water Assessor, as follows:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit the following detailed report of the water assessment for the year 1871:

4,954	Dwellings, with stores and offices	$ 85,358	25
160	Offices and stores separate from dwellings	688	00
39	Dwellings with bakeries	460	00
170	Miscellaneous workshops	1,148	00
28	Public and private schools	148	00
3	Seminaries	120	00
6	Public halls	40	00
13	Cotton mills	570	00
1	Woolen mill	250	00
6	Sawmills	383	00
15	Planing mills and sash and door manufactories	710	00
9	Foundries	450	00
1	Car wheel foundry and 1 locomotive manufactory	185	00
4	Flouring mills	175	00
8	White lead and oil mills	1,200	00
8	Dye houses	95	00
8	Machine shops and 1 steel works	350	00
6	Tanneries	185	00
9	Cabinet and turning shops	340	00
8	Breweries with beer halls	610	00
2	Salt wells	50	00
3	Taverns with cattleyards attached	320	00
12	Cattle and hog yards	510	00
44	Slaughter houses	580	00
8	Livery stables	450	00
4	Railway stables	145	00
5	Wagon, carriage and plow works	300	00
2	Railway shops and engine houses	1,315	00
9	Soap and Candle factories	510	00
1	State prison (Western Penitentiary)	1,200	00
280	Hose for pavements and lawns	810	00
2	Vinegar manufactories	65	00
1	Boat and nut manufactory	37	00
3	Mallenable iron foundries	220	00
2	Coffin and casket factories	110	00
1	Glass factory	300	00
915	Horses, carriages and buggies	1,600	00
204	Cows	150	00
2	Passenger street railroads	117	94
	Total	$102,210	29

RECAPITULATION.

First Assessment.		*Second Assessment.*	
First ward	$11,926 95	First ward	$ 686 60
Second ward	17,511 78	Second ward	635 60
Third ward	19,404 10	Third ward	206 05
Fourth ward	27,833 50	Fourth ward	122 40
Fifth ward	10,314 60	Fifth ward	494 16
Sixth ward	9,286 20	Sixth ward	354 60
Seventh ward	4,819 10	Seventh ward	260 80
Eighth ward	2,830 30	Eighth ward	120 80
Ninth ward	39 80	Ninth ward	1,446 07
Total	$97,963 36	Total	$4,246 99

Assessment for building purposes | $ 900 00
Amount by meter, first and second quarters | 4,082 74
Estimate by meter, third and fourth quarters | 4,000 00
Previous assessments | 102,219 22
Total | $111,099 03
Receipts last year | 104,539 74
Increase | $ 6,559 14

The foregoing assessments by meter are on 13 tanneries, 11 breweries, 2 cotton factories, 1 woolen mills, 1 railroad, 3 foundries, 1 iverpaving, 1 street railroad, 1 gas works. There are 4 rolling mills, 1 blast furnace, 3 oil refineries, House of Refuge, Manufacturers' Hall, 1 steel mills, 1 street railroad, 1 railroad rail mill, 1 white lead works that don't use hydrant water.

GROWTH OF THE CITY.

There are 10,540 families that use hydrant water, an increase of 850 families over last year. The increase has been mostly in the Sixth, Seventh and Ninth wards. There has been erected this year within reach of hydrant water 310 houses, most of which are quite large, are substantially and tastefully built, containing all the modern conveniences. Three large churches—two Catholic and one Lutheran—are partially built, which, when finished, will be handsome and substantial. Also, one large brick school house for the upper end of the Third ward, a very large lead work in the Ninth ward, and a new saw mill in the Fifth ward. Quite a number of alterations and additions have been made to dwellings, many of which are important and tasteful improvements, prominent among which are one on North avenue fronting on Jas. McBrier, one for I. B. Hains and a dry goods store for A. Erwin & Co. on Federal street. Over 150 houses have been built above and beyond the flow of hydrant water, and there are over 400 houses and 600 families unsupplied with hydrant water. It is a matter for congratulation that Councils at the judicious suggestion of the Water Committee promptly responded to petitioners, and furnished them an ample supply of excellent, pure soft water.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID CONNELLEY, Water Assessor.

The Water Works.

Mr. Wettach also presented the annual report of Wm. Paul, Jr., Superintendent of the Water Works:

Total expenses of works, 1871	$18,062 47	
Less amount on hand January 1, 1872	300 00	
		$17,762 47
Total expenses of permanent improvements, 71	$45,821 56	
Less amount on hand January 1, 1872	$2,109 00	
Less cash for material, and labor	2,076 56	
	$ 4,185 56	41,636 00
		$59,398 47

The time run by both sets of engines during the year equals 414 days of one set 24 hours a day.

During the year there were laid 7,045 feet of 16-in. pipe, 11,129 feet of 6-in., 619 feet of 5-in., 2,597 feet of 4-in. There were constructed 11 ten-inch stop gates, 50 six-inch and 11 four-inch. Forty-two fire plugs were put up and 7 washouts. Whole number of feet of pipe laid 21,432 feet, equal to 4,059 miles.

During the past year there has been little, if any, complaint of scarcity of water, not even from the most elevated portion of the city that have a water supply. The running time of works amounted to 414 days, with an average speed of 30 revolutions per minute, an increase of 33 days and one revolution per minute over that of last year, amounting to 10,074,240 gallons more than was supplied the previous year. A small portion of pipe, which was laid on Troy Hill, has not yet been supplied with water, being at a higher elevation than the present reservoir, but will be supplied the coming year from a new iron in process of construction.

THE NEW ENGINE.

Plans and specifications have been prepared and contracts will be awarded early in the new year for the construction of an engine and pump capable of lifting 12,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

The report recommended the extension of the 12 inch main by way of Rebecca street to the top of Beaver avenue at West Ohio street. Also, the laying of an 8 inch main on Irwin avenue, from Jacob's son to Beech street, and on Allegheny avenue from Beech street to Ridge avenue.

City Finances.

Mr. Hall, from the Finance Committee, presented the annual report of the Controller as follows:

The total indebtedness, as shown by the last annual report was $751,500 00. There was issued during the present year, in pursuance of ordinances and under the direction of the Finance Committee, $364,000 of bonds, while 29,000 have been redeemed and canceled, thus leaving the increase in the debt during the year $335,000, as shown by the annual statement accompanying, making the total debt at the close of the year $986,500.

BONDS ISSUED IN 1871.

Sewerage bonds for payment of city's part on main sewers	$ 83,000
Bonds for refunding district sewer assessments	140,000
Bonds for water extension	15,000
Bonds for park improvements	29,000
Total	264,000

It will be seen from the above that the increase has been for sewerage, water and public improvements. I would state that provisions have been made for the redemption of all the bonds issued during the year, also that provisions have been made for the bulk of the entire indebtedness of the city as it matures. There is maturing January 1, 1872, $16,000 in bonds. The attention of your Committee on Finance has been called to the fact, and provision has been made for their redemption. The credit of the city is as good as it could be desired, by having been required for every bond issued during the year. In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to your Finance Committee for their pleasant co-operation in matters of finance, and also to your honorable bodies for your manifestation of confidence in electing me to this office. The following condensed statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements:

The balance on hand per last annual report was | $ 87,448 29
The receipts from all sources have been | 830,798 32
Total receipts | $968,246 61
The gross expenditures have been | 942,295 09
Balance on hand | $26,041 58

MONTHLY REPORT.

Mr. Hall also presented the monthly report of the Controller, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION:

1. Salaries	$1,676 44
2. Fire Department	3,382 26
4. Printing	65 70
5. Streets	10,049 67
7. Surveys	91 00
8. Police	478 00
9. Contingent Fund	3,378 75
10. Water Works	498 18
13. Gas	668 00
16. City Property	183 11
	69 40
	$9,762 50

Mr. Hall also presented the report of the Finance Committee. The report stated that the Committee had under consideration a report from the Controller showing a deficiency in the regular city funds, and calling the attention of the Committee to the fact that there was unappropriated money from 1872, $16,000 in bonds. The Committee reported the following:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny that the Treasurer be and that he is hereby authorized to borrow $15,000, to meet the bonds maturing January 1, 1872, and also the current expenses.

The Streets.

Mr. J. C. Patterson presented the annual report of the Street Commissioner.

The number of streets graded and paved during the year was 29, the length of which was 3 4-10 miles, and cost $93,995 15. The total length in miles of streets graded and paved within the city is 26 10 miles, and cost $1,561,671 66.

The number of sewers, main and lateral, constructed this year aggregate 10 miles, and cost $141,927 27. The total length of all the sewers is 94 miles, and cost $905,179 75. The cost of cleaning, repairing streets and constructing flagging stone crossings is $28,592 56. The amount collected from passenger railways is $433 50.

THE WEST END AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Relative to the proposed West End avenue improvement, the committee reported that while they are favorable to this improvement, in the discussion of the matter it was developed that the company had not progressed far enough in their portion of the work, to justify the committee in making any recommendation or suggesting any action.

THE TROY HILL ROAD.

The most important improvement in contemplation is that of the Troy Hill road. The district to be made accessible by this road is rapidly growing in population, wealth and influence. A plan has been submitted and approved by Councils, widening this thoroughfare to a uniform width of forty feet, and fixing such a grade as will make it easy of access. Legislation has already been procured to extend Lowrie street, located on Troy Hill, through Reserve township and Millvale borough, to connect with the Ewalt street bridge.

THE FINANCIAL STREET EXTENSION.

Of all the improvements in contemplation, the extension of Federal street is first in importance. Federal street being the principal business street, and dividing the city into two apparently equal grand divisions, and deeply important because immediately connecting this city with Pittsburgh, there can be no question but that it must constantly gain in importance. If this street were opened, and a grade fixed that it could be used for ordinary travel, no improvement would be more profitable, or be of greater advantage. Councils approved the act authorizing this improvement, but owing to the Legislative dead lock of last session it failed to become a law, having only passed one branch. The committee recommended prompt action in this matter.

An ordinance has been adopted, relieving the Street Commissioner of the superintendence of all new grading and paving, and transferring this duty to the Engineer's office. During the year, the committee spent considerable time in changing the names of streets which had been duplicated, and considerable dissatisfaction has been manifested by those residing on the respective streets.

The Engineer's Office.

Mr. Patterson also presented the annual report of Charles Davis, City Engineer, as follows:

I herewith submit a report of the business and operations of this department for the current year:

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The total length of streets graded and paved during the year is 3 4-10 miles, and which was done at a cost of $93,878 15. Tables here accompany the report, giving the names of streets paved, the surveys made and the grades established.

Cobble stone has been exclusively used, with one exception, the paving of Stockton avenue with Stowe foundation pavement. One matter, in reference to maintaining streets, deserves especial attention at this time—that is a more rigid system of permits for breaking the pavement for water, gas and sewer connections, and other purposes. This matter should be placed in the hands of the Street Commissioner, and all repairing should be done by him, at the cost of parties operating the streets.

LOT REGISTRY.

The bulk of the property descriptions has now been received and entered up. This record makes eight books double elephant size, and of ninety pages each. This department is under the charge of Mr. James Brown, acting as Registrar and general office clerk. The records have become invaluable for reference in all matters pertaining to location, description or ownership of property for taxable and other purposes.

During the year 566 surveys have been made, realizing to the city $1,357.

SEWERS.

Twenty-three thousand one hundred and seven feet, or four and one-half miles have been built within the year at a cost of $141, 921 27. The city has now thirteen and three-fourth miles of sewers, of which five and one fourth miles are pipe of varying diameters of from twelve to eighteen inches. The cost of sewers to date was $447,697 16. The work under the supervision of the Sewer Commission, the cost of constructing sewers has been materially reduced, and their efficiency largely increased. There is now no dissatisfaction with sewer assessments, although there is treble the amount of work done than there was two years ago.

The plans of record are kept up as the work progresses, showing location and depth of sewers, the position of house stands, street inlets and manholes, and all particulars of construction. These plans now make two volumes of sheets double elephant size, thirty sheets in all. The change of engineers of work in the sewer department continues with Mr. Wm. H. Faulkner acting as superintendent of construction.

SEWER PERMITS.

One hundred and seventy-six permits have been issued and the proceeds, $236, paid to the City Treasurer. A table is inserted in this part of the report, giving the names of parties licensed to tap sewers.

A book of nine sheets, similar to sewer record, showing location of sewers, lines and appurtenances, has been prepared for the use of the Water Department. These plans, both pipe and sewer, were made by Mr. Charles J. Reed, an assistant of the office.

STREET BRIDGES.

The old wooden bridge on Rebecca and West Ohio streets, over the railroad crossings, are soon to give way to substantial iron structures. These bridges are both in process of construction and will be put in to place this winter. They are erected by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.

A public drinking fountain has been erected by the city under the supervision of the City Property Committee, on Federal street, opposite City Hall, at a cost of $425. The Second and Third ward squares have been put in shape with walks and grass plots, and the walks paved with Scrimshaw concrete pavement. This work was done by the Park Commission at a cost of $2,286 80.

Mr. Patterson also presented the annual report of the City Solicitor, reviewing a number of cases he had on trial for the city.

The Board of Health.

Mr. Schoyer presented the report of the Health Officer, Mr. J. B. Williams. The report gave a lengthy account of the operations of the Board of Health since its organization, about four months since, the facts of which have already been published. The total expenses of the Board were $5,510 89. The net receipts were $98 11. The appropriations were $6,000.

When the ordinance adopted in Common Council, repealing the ordinance creating the Board of Health was brought up, a protracted discussion ensued. The action of Common Council was concurred in, and a resolution offered empowering Alex. Hannah to take charge of the City Hospital at Claremont until such time as Council shall make other provisions for taking charge of the same.

THE SCHOOL MONEY.

Mr. McRier (Mr. Schoyer in the Chair) presented a report from the Special Committee appointed to take into consideration and confer with the School Control in relation to having the school taxes collected by the City Treasurer, and also a bill for the employment of the unexpended balances of the city, in which they stated that they had conferred with a committee from the Board of Control and had prepared a bill covering both subjects referred to them, which bill was presented to the Board of control but had not been acted upon by them. The committee therefore reported that it was their unanimous recommendation that the matter be referred to an appropriate committee from the incoming council to attend to it. The report was received and filed.

Mr. Riddle presented an ordinance repealing the ordinance changing the name of Wilson's alley to West Ohio street. Passed finally. C. C. non-concurred.

Resolutions of thanks were tendered the city officers, President McBrier, the clerk of Select Council, and retiring members, after which Councils adjourned *sine die*.

COMMON COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order by the President, Alfred Slack, at seven and a half o'clock.

Mr. Hastings presented an ordinance creating a Board of Health. Adopted.

Mr. Ashworth, an ordinance requiring dampen to be stationed at the various crossings in the Eighth ward. Adopted.

Mr. Cooke, a resolution to have the lots corner of Page and Manhattan streets and the corner of Fayette and Manhattan streets closed up. Adopted.

Printing.

Mr. Voegtley presented the annual report of the Committee on Printing, showing the city expenses were $4,947 76, an increase of $77 26 over the previous year. An appropriation of $5,000 had been made, thus leaving a balance of $52 24. The Committee recommended that the annual appropriation be reduced to two, instead of three, as formerly, one fourth of the appropriation to each quarter.

The ordinance was then presented, and after considerable discussion passed finally.

Mr. Bowlottom, from the Finance Committee, submitted a monthly report recommending the erection of a number of gas lamps.

Gas Committee's Report.

Mr. Rowbottom also presented the following annual report of that Committee:

The expenditures during the past year reached $16,649 92; 124 additional lamps and posts have been erected, making the total number 1,025, costing an average of $19 15 for each lamp. Gas mains have been laid upon the following streets: Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards. Lamps have been erected, as a general thing, wherever petitioned for. The Committee intended the strict enforcement of present ordinances which provide that lamps shall not be put out until daylight.

THE GAS WORKS.

The report then closed by stating that in pursuance of the charter of the Gas Company, on and after the first Monday of May, 1873, the Councils shall have the right to purchase the whole of the stock in the Gas Company at the par value. Due notification is given by Councils of their intention so to purchase. The committee made no suggestions in reference to this matter.

Report of the Committee on Fire Engines and House.

Mr. Hastings presented the annual report of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose.

The Fire Department is efficient, reliable and economical. The only improvement to be made to complete the fire alarm system is the location of a section of a central alarm bell, which could be done for $2,000. The report then referred to the recommendations of Chief Crow, and stated that the committee approved them. The report closed with a resolution tendering the thanks of Councils to Chief Engineer, James Crow, and the Superintendent, L. D. McCandless for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their several duties.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Mr. Hastings also presented the annual report of Mr. McCandless, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph. The report strongly recommended a change of insulation, the present insulation of which now exists in the alarm telegraph causes great inconvenience. The report also recommended an alarm bell, a change of battery, increase of the salary of the Superintendent, and also that the alarm boxes be painted.

The Fire Department.

Mr. Hastings, from the Committee on Fire Engines and House, presented the following annual report of the Chief Engineer:

The total expenses of the Fire Department for the year 1871 were $85,056 22.

The several companies have been prompt in their response to alarms, and active in the discharge of their respective duties at fires. During the past year the engine-house has been districted, so that but two steamers and three hose carriages run to each fire, except on the first alarm, and the attendance of the department leave their horses attached to the engines for thirty minutes, waiting on the second alarm.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph, under the superintendency of L. D. McCandless, is working admirably, and has given general satisfaction. There are in the Department 9 horses, 2 first-class Amoskeag engines, 2 second-class Amoskeag engines, 6 hose carriages, 2 hook and ladder trucks, 6 engine houses, 7,700 feet of hose, 2,000 feet of which have been in service from seven to nine years, and have become altogether unreliable. The remaining 5,700 feet are in good condition. A new engine house has been built on Madison avenue, in the Seventeenth Grant engine company. A new engine has been purchased for the Good Will company at a cost of $4,500 00. During the past year two and a half miles of additional wire have been put up by extending the fire alarm telegraph to the Ninth ward. The line now is thirty-three miles in length, with forty-three alarm boxes, extending over all parts of the city, with an average of four keys distributed for each box at the nearest dwelling houses, and drug stores, and with the police, also, affording every advantage to citizens for striking alarms.

FIRES.

There were sixty-one alarms of fire, none of which were false. The loss was comparatively light, aggregating $134,060, with an insurance of $60,600. The largest fire during the year was the burning of Howard's paper mill in the sixth ward the night of March 23d, involving a loss of $40,000. The only serious accident was at the fire which occurred in the building of Thomas and Sons, on the Fourth ward, where a man named Wm. Kennewegg was so injured as to be permanently disabled.

The report recommended the location of a hose company in the Ninth ward, as the nearest engine house is about two miles from the head of the ward. Also, the purchase of 3,000 feet more hose, and the appointment of a watchman to each engine and hose company. The report also recommended the purchase of another lot and the erection of a new engine house for the Good Will company. The report then closed by officially announcing the death of Hugh Larimer, late member of the Hope Fire Company.

The Markets.

Mr. Comley presented the annual report of the Committee on Markets.

The receipts during the year from markets were $15,906 40: Second ward scales, $3,896 98; Diamond scales, $3,226 00; Fourth ward scales, $6,26. Total, $23,316 50, showing a decrease of $60.91 from the report of last year.

Mr. Comley also presented the monthly report of the Committee.

The Committee reported adversely to granting the petition for a new market house in the Fourth ward. The Committee reported an ordinance changing the days for holding markets from Friday to Thursday. The receipts from markets and weigh scales for the month of December were $2,015 15.

The report was received and the ordinance laid over.

The Poor Farm.

Mr. McNeil submitted the following annual report of the Steward of the Poor Farm:

The average number of inmates at the Farm during the year has been 117. At present there are 110, of whom 70 are in the insane department. The cost of maintaining the inmates has been $7,302 19, showing a yearly cost of $62 42. Number of births, 4, and a weekly cost of $1 20. The drugs purchased for the Farm amounted to $110 05. The prescriptions furnished to poor families amounted to $467 40. In addition to the insane patients at the Farm, there are 25 others at Dixmont who have been maintained during the year at an expense of $8,757 02. The number of families getting relief is 94. There has been collected by the Secretary of the Board from all sources $2,748 43.

NEW HOUSE BUILDING.

The amount expended on the new building fund is about $52,000, of which $16,326 60 was expended in the purchase of the farm, and the balance toward the erection of the new house. The new building is progressing finely, and by the end of next year will be ready for occupancy.

The above report was accompanied by the report of the Steward at the Farm, D. T. Johnson, showing the receipts of the Farm to be $457 16. The inventory of stock, produce, &c., at the Farm amounts to $8,227 64.

COST OF THE FARM.

The expenditures amounted to $35,542 25. The receipts reached $3,162 39. Net cost of the Farm $32,379 86.

REPORT OF THE POOR FARM PHYSICIAN.

The report of the Board of Directors of the Poor, was also accompanied by the report of the Poor Farm Physician.

Of the number of inmates (338) nearly all of them have required medical or surgical attention. Only three cases of small-pox occurred in the Home. During the year 17 deaths occurred. The total number in the insane department was 48. About 40 insane patients have been examined and sent to the asylum. In addition to the visits to the Poor House, the physician paid 556 visits to the city poor, and 231 patients have visited his office for counsel. The number of prescriptions issued was 800.

POOR FARM COMMITTEE.

Mr. McNeil, also presented the annual report of the Committee on Poor Farm. The Committee recommended that the eastern wing of the new building now in course of erection be used for hospital purposes. The building proper, when completed will be large enough twenty years hence for all the poor likely to seek shelter therein. The Committee also reported that they have examined the financial affairs of the Board, and find everything satisfactory.

Wharves and Landings.

Mr. Hastings presented the annual report of the Committee on Wharves and Landings.

The total receipts of the Wharfmasters of the Eastern and Western Districts were $3,825 00, an increase of $75 over the previous year. The expenditures were $4,533 40. The report then states that an addition was made to that portion of the wharf lying between the Suspension and Hand street bridges. A roadway leading from the foot of Allegheny to the river has also been constructed. Another landing in front of the Water Works is in process of construction.

Resolutions of thanks were tendered the Clerk of Common Council and the retiring members.

Business from Select Council was now taken up, and all actions of that body concurred in except where otherwise noted.

Common Council then adjourned *sine die*.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

In this Court, yesterday, Jas. Veech, Esq., filed exceptions to the report of the viewers appointed by Allegheny Councils on the improvement of Madison avenue, Allegheny.